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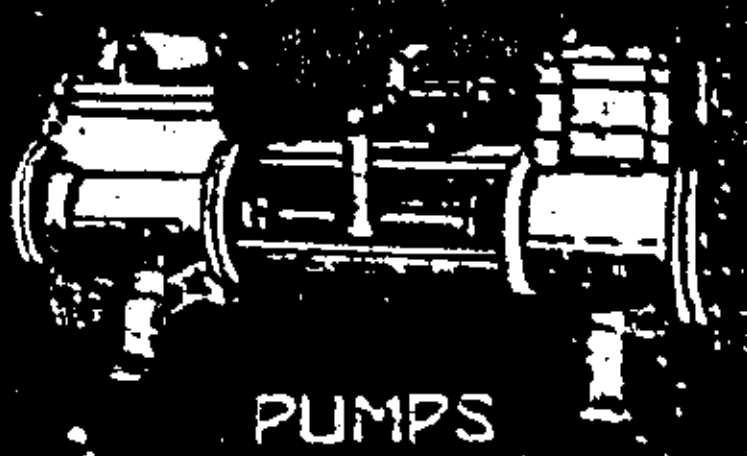
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號十月四

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922. 日四十月三

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WORTHINGTON



PUMPS

ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

REPUBLICAN ANTAGONISM TO IRISH FREE STATE.

Attempt to Wreck Michael Collins' Train.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, April 9.

The internecine quarrel in Ireland has become a real menace. Republicans endeavoured to wreck a special train in which Michael Collins, who was due to address a pro-Treaty meeting at Wexford, was expected to travel from Dublin. Mr. Collins foiled his opponents by travelling overnight.

Other trains have been held up, roads blocked, and telegraphs cut in all directions.

Mr. Collins, speaking at Wexford, declared that unless there was an immediate change of tone and tactics on the part of the De Valeraites, only a miracle could avert civil war.

London, April 9.

The I.R.A. anti-Treaty convention, which was more attended than the one on the 26th ult., reassembled at Dublin and adopted a new convention. A new executive was appointed.

SECRET ARMAMENTS EXPLOSION.

French Troops Killed in Poland.

Paris, April 9.

A message from Katowitz states that a diabolical outrage involving a casualty-roll at present estimated at 23 deaths and six injured occurred in the course of a search for arms by French occupation troops.

The party carrying out this duty in a crypt under the chapel cemetery between Gleiwitz and Sosnowice had penetrated to a subterranean passage when a violent explosion occurred.

Examination reveals that a hidden arms depot had been mined, the explosion being caused by an internal machine.

The explosion was so powerful that the soldiers' bodies were buried under a mass of rubble, while the chapel was completely destroyed. Prior to the explosion the soldiers discovered rifles, machine-guns, and ammunition.

OPERATING RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIES.

Reported Arrangement with the I. W. W.

New York, April 9.

Sixty-eight members of the Industrial Workers of the World organisation sailed by the liner Adriatic.

It is stated that they are the vanguard of several thousand Americans who are to operate the industries of the Ural Mountains iron and steel, upon a co-operative basis, paying the Soviet a proportion of their earnings.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

Germany Refuses Allied Demand.

Berlin, April 9.

The German Government, replying to the Reparations Commission, rejects the demand for Allied control of Germany and the levy of sixty milliards of new taxation, but expresses willingness to submit data clarifying the German financial situation.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST MOVEMENT IN BOKHARA.

Bolshevik Headquarters Reported Captured.

Allahabad, April 9.

The Afghan newspapers report that all tribes of East Bokhara are rallying to the anti-Bolshevik movement led by Eaver Pasha. Refugees from Bokhara state that the Bolshevik headquarters at East Bokhara have been captured.

MEXICO'S DEBTS.

Mr. Lamont's Mission

New York, April 9.

Mr. Lamont, Chairman of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico's external indebtedness, is proceeding to Europe by the liner Lapland to confer with parties interested in Mexican financial questions.

THE HOOLEY TRIAL.

London, April 9.

The Judge, in sentencing Hooley and his associates (see Earlier Cable), said that in regard to the indictment against Wallis, a solicitor, he took into consideration the fact that he would be struck off the rolls.

DEATH OF GERMAN EX-WAR MINISTER.

Berlin, April 9.

The death has occurred of General von Falkenhayn, the former Prussian War Minister.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

WORLD THEATRE.

"A Voice in the Dark."

A well-acted and absorbing mystery picture opened last Friday at the above Theatre and continues till to-day. It is a Goldwyn film, entitled "A Voice in the Dark," and is directed by the noted Frank Lloyd. Few pictures have been shown in the Colony in recent months in which the interest and suspense are sustained at such a uniformly high pitch until the final climax. The picture tells of the mysterious murder of a physician, which

might have been committed by any one of four suspects. The real culprit is kept hidden and when her identity is disclosed, those who have followed the story are given a distinct surprise. It is through the testimony of a blind man and a deaf woman that the mystery is solved; the blind man telling what he heard, and the woman what she saw.

The cast is an exceptional one, including Ramsey Wallace, Irene Rich, Alice Hollister, Alan Hals, Ora Carew, Alec Francis and James Neill. As a whole "A Voice in the Dark" is a picture of genuine entertainment, and one well worth seeing.

ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Dividend Announcement.

We are informed that at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., to be held on 22nd April, the Board of Directors will recommend, subject to audit, a dividend of \$1.50 per share.

FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Sir Paul Chater's Magnificent Gift.

In connection with the Prince of Wales' suggestion that something for the good of the Colony should be done in his name, instead of a statue of himself being erected in Statue Square, we understand that Sir Paul Chater has intimated his willingness to devote a sum of \$50,000 to the ex-Service men of the Colony. At the moment, no decision has been arrived at regarding the form which the gift shall take, but Sir Paul is to confer with Brigadier-General Macnaghten on the subject.

The generosity of Sir Paul Chater in this regard is greatly appreciated by the ex-Service men of the Colony.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

No Interport Competition.

The neighbouring ports will not be sending crews to compete in the Interport events in the Victoria Regatta, which is to be held at Blackboulder Point on Saturday, April 15th, and Easter Monday, April 17th. In reply to invitations, Singapore and Canton say they will not be able to get crews together and Tientsin state that owing to their being ice bound they have not been able to practise. Manila has not replied yet.

With regard to the naval events, in the cutters race the Hawkins has entered two boats, the Titania one and the Cairo one; in the whalers the Hawkins has entered two, the Titania one, the Cairo one, the Ambrose two and the Foxglove one, and in the officers' skiffs, the Hawkins has entered three, the Titania one, the Cairo one, and the Ambrose one. The naval sub-committee are Lieut. Comdr. Drew, Lieut. Littleton and Lieut. Mitchell.

No entries have yet been received with regard to the motor boat race. Those intending to compete should send in their names on or before next Wednesday.

Those who intend competing in the sailing races are reminded that entries must be sent in to Mr. D. K. Blair as soon as possible.

There will be a band in attendance on Monday afternoon and tea will be served. It is proposed to hold a dance in the Club on the Monday night.

The Regatta will be held under the patronage of H.E. the Governor, Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., Sir Wm. Rees-Davies, Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Commodore Bowden-Smith, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. R. M. Dyer and Commodore F. Smythe of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

We are informed that a large number of entries are anticipated in connection with the cycle and marathon races at the V.R.C. annual athletic sports, to be held on April 29th.

To wind up the season a physical culture display will be held in the V.R.C. gymnasium, probably on the Wednesday following the Regatta. Prizes will be awarded the best developed man, there will be prizes for trunk development, weight lifting, etc. Those intending to compete should send in their names to Mr. R.C. Whitwell, with a view to selection.

THE PRINCE'S MESSAGE.

Leaves Hongkong with Great Regret.

On Saturday afternoon His Excellency the Governor received the following wireless message—

H.M.S. Renard.

Saturday, 8.30 p.m.

To H.E. the Governor:—
I am sailing from Hongkong with great regret after all too short stay, and would ask your Excellency to convey to all the inhabitants of the Colony my heartfelt appreciation of the welcome which they have given me during the last two days. Please also thank all those who organised and helped to carry out the admirable arrangements which were made. I enjoyed my first visit more than I can say. I shall always retain the happiest memories of Hongkong and take the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Colony.

(Signed) EDWARD, P.

His Excellency's Reply.

His Excellency the Governor replied as follows—

Saturday, 6.00 p.m.

To His Royal Highness:—
On behalf of the people of Hongkong I thank Your Royal Highness most heartily for your gracious message. Hongkong will treasure the memory of your visit. Our only regret is that it was so short, and we venture to hope that it may someday be possible for Your Royal Highness to pay us a longer visit. In sending Your Royal Highness our best wishes for a successful tour in Japan and a safe return home, we beg to renew our assurances of loyalty and affection.

(Signed) R. E. STEUBS, Governor.

CANTON NEWS.

Bank "Strike" Causes High Prices.

Our Canton correspondent states that the bankers' "strike," which was caused by seamen, who, for the purpose of showing their gratitude to the Government, formed a number of investigation bodies and arrested a number of bankers and handed them over to the police for having discounted provincial banknotes, still continues. The tradesmen refuse to accept the notes at par value, but they have increased prices to some extent so as to compensate for the losses they are sustaining. The inhabitants are suffering in consequence, as prices are more than 10 per cent higher than normally. The Provincial Bank will cash the notes at par, but the number is limited daily, and, moreover, on account of soldiers blocking the entrance on pretext of desiring change people have to wait from early morning until late in the afternoon before they can even get change for a \$5 note. It is reported that the Labour Union intends establishing a Labour Bank, but it is doubtful if the scheme will materialise.

Our correspondent further reports that a rumour prevails to the effect that Chan King-ming has replied to an urgent telegram from Sun Yat-sen saying he cannot leave Canton to take part in the Northern expedition at present, owing to the seriousness of local conditions.

CHINESE NEWS.

A Peking telegram states that Pao Kwai-ching, who has been named as likely Premier, refused to attend a Cabinet meeting on the 6th, instant, on the ground that he is still on sick leave.

Another Peking message says that the Chinese Minister in Tokyo has suggested that if funds for education cannot be regularly supplied it would be better to remit money to cover the expenses of students desiring to return to China.

SERVANT TROUBLE.

Peak Resident's Experience.

Because no cumshaw, or, at any rate, one considered to be insufficient in amount, was given to the market coolie when he was dismissed from service, the other servants of Mr. J. E. Ollerton, of No. 175 the Peak, struck work and left in a body on the 1st of April. As a result, they were charged before the Magistrate for leaving without notice and with disorderly conduct, in that they were insolent to their employer.

The case, which had been adjourned from last week, was again heard by Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. The explanation which Mr. Ollerton gave in the witness box was that these three servants were transferred to him by Mr. J.W. White (of the Public Works Department) when he took over the house from the latter on 26th March. They had been paid their wages for the full month, before the transference, and their services with Mr. Ollerton would therefore be reckoned to date as from the 1st of April, which was also the date of the commencement of the lease. Only the market coolie was not required by Mr. Ollerton, and this man, like the others, had also been paid his wages in full. When on the morning of the 1st of April, whilst breakfast was being served, the house-boy said to Mr. Ollerton: "You pay coolies wages, No. 1 day coolie go away," he understood that the reference was not to "wages," which had already been paid by Mr. White, but to a cumshaw. Accordingly Mr. Ollerton told the house-boy to come and see him about the matter again the following day.

On the following morning, before breakfast was served, Mr. Ollerton gave \$1 to the house-boy to hand over to the market coolie as cumshaw. In reply, the boy said that one dollar was not sufficient wages. "Why wages?" asked Mr. Ollerton. "You have all been paid, and this is cumshaw."

"Instead of replying quietly," Mr. Ollerton told the Magistrate, "the house-boy shouted, screamed in fact, these words 'You pay no wages. I go away, and I take other men with me.' At the same time he ran out, still shouting. A few minutes later the house-coolie came and said: 'Master, boy say you no pay wages. I go too.' Seeing that I could not get any more breakfast, I left for the office. As I went out I saw the servants packing up their things."

Mrs. Ollerton said that she asked for a fruit stand and a finger bowl, but the servants did not carry out the order. At eleven o'clock she rang the bell and when the boy appeared, she asked him what he and the others intended to do, adding that if they decided to remain in her service they would be treated fairly. The boy, in reply, said that it was not their intention to remain. If she wanted tiffin she could cook it herself.

To the two defendants, the boy and the gardener, the Magistrate said:—There are two charges against you. The first is that you left without notice, and the second charge is that you were insolent to your employer on the morning of the 2nd. What have you got to say?

The boy:—I finished my duties before leaving. The reason why I left is that the market coolie was not paid his wages.

His Worship:—But your old employer has paid all your wages.

The boy:—My old employer said that for the six days between the 24th March and the 1st of April we were to receive cumshaw.

The gardener:—On the 1st of April my mistress asked me to return all the implements. Questioned, Mrs. Ollerton said that the gardener of his own accord brought up all the tools and said he was leaving.

EUROPEAN FINED.

For Arms Possession.

Edmond McGrath, a tanner in the employ of the Hongkong Hide and Leatherworks Company at their factory at Hataukok, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning with being in possession of three Winchester rifles, 1,570 rounds of Winchester ammunition and 300 rounds of .33 ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

A plea of guilty to the technical nature of the charge was put in by the defendant. He said that the arms belonged to his brother, who left them behind when he went up North. He did not know whether his brother possessed a permit, but he supposed he had one.

His Worship:—What did he want with three Winchester rifles?

Defendant said he did not know. His brother brought them here from Home three years ago. There was no attempt made to conceal them. Two of the rifles were in his (defendant's) quarters, and the third was in the room of another employee.

His Worship:—What about the 32 ammunition?

Defendant again said he did not know. One of the rifles was of a different make from the others and he thought this ammunition was of a type corresponding to it.

In reply to the Magistrate, who asked what the view of the police was in respect of the offence, Inspector Aris said that they did not know what to think about it.

In further examination defendant said his brother was now in Shanghai. When pressed again for an explanation, defendant suggested that his brother, in coming out all that distance from Home, thought he might require the arms.

A fine of \$500 was inflicted.

DAY BY DAY.

We learn that Thursday last, the first day of the Prince's visit, was a record day for the Star Ferry Company. There were some 3,000 passengers carried, which is about 50 per cent more than on the day of the peace celebrations, the previous record.

Somewhat unusual circumstances are connected with a tragedy occurring at the hamlet of Masahai, Saiwanho district, yesterday, and resulting in the death of an old Chinese woman. It was probably due to blasting operations that a big piece of rock, weighing nearly a hundred pounds, crashed through the roof of a hut and crushed the deceased, who was lying asleep on her bed. The injuries were not immediately fatal. In spite of all persuasions she refused to be taken to the Hospital and died two hours later.

CHINA'S JUDICIAL PLANS.

The Chinese Ministry of Justice has telegraphed to Mr. Lo Wen-ken, Vice-Minister of Justice, who is on leave in his native province of Chekiang, to return to Peking with a view to his appointment as Assistant Chairman of the Judicial Conference at Shanghai, over which Dr. Wang Chung-hui will preside. Mr. Lo was the Legal Expert with the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference.

The Magistrate sentenced the house-boy to pay a sum of \$20, which was the amount of his monthly wages, to Mr. Ollerton as compensation for leaving without giving notice, and another sum of \$5 as a fine for his insolent behaviour. The gardener was likewise ordered to pay a month's wages (amounting to \$10) to Mr. Ollerton, but was acquitted on the charge of being insolent.

THE PAVILION.

To Be Pulled Down.

The Prince's Pavilion is to be pulled down, a *Telegraph* reporter was officially informed this morning. It is not considered that the structure is sufficiently strong to withstand typhoons and other climatic conditions to which this Colony is subjected, and the building will probably be demolished during the next month or so. While the structure remains standing, however, the Government will probably be prepared to hire it out for dances and other purposes, but its days are numbered and in a short time this reminder of His Royal Highness's visit will have disappeared.

The plans for the War Memorial cenotaph have arrived and when the Pavilion has been pulled down it is probable that work on the war memorial will be commenced. This cenotaph is similar in size and design to that erected in London to the design of Sir C. L. Lutyens, A. R. A.

LINK WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The historic estate of Rushbrooke, near Bury St. Edmunds, has been sold privately. At the red brick Elizabethan moated mansion Queen Elizabeth occasionally held court.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Admiral Line advice consignees of cargo by the s.s. Bay State that the boat arrived on Saturday.—Page 4.

Tonight is taking place the last performance of "A Voice in the Dark" at the World Theatre.—Page 4.

Lantern Bros. are selling off household furniture at their sale rooms on Thursday.—Page 4.

Complete details regarding the tea and dinner dances to be held at the Hongkong and Repulse Bay Hotels during the coming week and over the Easter holidays are advertised on page 4.

"The Coast of Opportunity" is being shown at the Coronet Theatre to-night whilst at Kowloon is being shown "I am Guilty."—Page 12.

The m.v. Glenariff has arrived from the U. K. and consignees are given the usual notice by the agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.—Page 5.

The S. K. advise consignees of cargo regarding the arrival of goods by the Hamburg Maru from New Orleans and ports.—Page 5.

The annual sports in connection with St. Stephen's College will be held on Thursday at Happy Valley.—Page 4.

Messrs. W. A. Hannibal and Co. will be removing their offices to the second floor 8A Des Voeux Road Central.—Page 4.

Claims against the estate of the late Mr. Francis Maitland must be sent in by April 28th.—Page 4.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday afternoon, April 20th.—Page 4.

All members of the special constabulary must return any equipment they have to the Police Headquarters.—Page 4.

Classes in Pitman's shorthand for young ladies are starting at St. Mary's School, Kowloon, on April 18th.—Page 4.

Victoria Regatta takes place on Saturday and Monday, April 15th and 17th, at Black Boulder Point. For details see advt. on page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.9/16d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer: 30.26 Temp: 71° Humidity: 72°

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 6.41 p.m.

NOTICE.

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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

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General Managers.
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PILLSA French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box
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in the first signs of any irregularity of
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All Chemists and Druggists sell them
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MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO HONGKONG.

London, April 8.

In connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales to Hongkong the Times reverts to the situation in China and comments to the effect that amid all the instability it is remarkable that China gives unfailing evidence of a curious fundamental stability. There is, in the people, some powerful instinct of permanence that defies the fret of the present political day. The fact that there are a number of rival changing governments who cannot practically be regarded as truly representative of China makes it all the more important that British sympathy for the country, and people, should be expressed in alert and sensitive appreciation of every phase of her development. The fundamental British interest in China is that China should be free to manifest her own indissoluble unity and able freely to develop her own rich resources. There is no reason why we should neglect China because the cares of Europe weigh heavily upon us.

The Times expresses gratification that British trade in China has gradually begun to improve and thinks it will improve faster if attention here is concentrated afresh on the new and extremely interesting problems China presents. The paper disclaims Britain's desire to engage in exclusive ambitions and affirms that she stands resolutely for the principle of the open door in China and enlisting in all dealings the friendly co-operation of the Chinese people. It refers to His Majesty's reply to the Sino-British Association's congratulatory telegram, wherein His Majesty hopes for some beneficial effect from the Prince's visit to Hongkong. On Sino-British commercial relations the paper hopes the occasion will be a new starting point.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

London, April 8.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said the keynote of Britain's European policy was to achieve a good understanding with France and Germany by assuring France of assistance in the event of an unprovoked German attack. This would anchor France's heart to Britain. He declared that the Government would continue its policy of retrenchment, but it was impossible to contemplate reducing the Navy below the One Power standard. He said the condition of Ireland gave cause for grave anxiety. Possibly things would get worse before they got better.

THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

Paris, April 8.

A semi-official message says that Mr. Lloyd George in the course of an interview with M. Poincare and M. Barthou made it clear that none of the Peace Treaties will be discussed at Genoa. Disarmament only would be dealt with in the case of Russia, whose standing army was nearly two millions. M. Poincare and M. Barthou declared that they shared Mr. Lloyd George's views as to the desirability of arriving at solutions on such important questions as currency, customs and exchanges. They were of the opinion that this programme would be realised, thanks to the agreement reached by Franco-British experts. In response to Mr. Lloyd George's wish M. Poincare hoped to go to Genoa on M. Millerand's return from Morocco.

A semi-official message says that as the result of the interview the Franco-British accord established at Boulogne two months ago is now closer than ever.

Genoa, April 8.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived. He was cheered by the crowd. Interviewed at Genoa, M. Chicherin said the Russians would resolutely oppose the Cannes' plan of a Consortium to reconstruct Russia economically, though they were willing to grant concessions. Individual enterprise was absolutely essential. Russia must be recognised before commercial economic agreements were possible. Russia was willing to recognise pre-war debts, but insisted on reparation for devastation caused by the "White" armies. Reduction of land armaments must be conditional on termination of aggression by the "Whites." M. Litvinoff said they had come to Genoa to propound a new economic policy equivalent to partial re-establishment of capitalism in Russia, because the future industrial production depended on the capitalist. Questioned regarding payment of pre-war debts, he said everything depended on the spirit of the Conference. It was impossible for Russia to give all and receive nothing. "We come hopefully, especially glad to meet Mr. Lloyd George," he added.

COLLISION IN THE AIR.

London, April 8.

The cabin boy aboard the British machine is the sole survivor, though in a very critical condition, of a double disaster in a London-Paris airway accident which occurred at mid-day when over the houses of the little village of Thieulley St. Antoine. The impact was appalling. Both machines, which were travelling at a height of three hundred feet, descended in flames, locked together for a time and then breaking asunder.

When they collided the pilots were evidently closely following the landmark on account of the fog. The victims aboard the French machine included an American and his wife who were holidaying in Europe. Two women friends countermanded passages at the last moment owing to the weather.

There were no passengers on the British express, which was a De Havilland 18, temporarily loaned by the Air Ministry, with a carrying capacity of eight passengers and a speed of a hundred miles an hour. The pilot, Robin Duke, formerly in the Royal Air Force, is also known as a musical composer. He had had considerable experience in Continental expresses and travelled throughout last summer for the Dutch Air Service between London and Amsterdam, making the first flight for Daimlers to Paris. The French machine was a large fourteen-seater twin-engined Goliath, with a maximum speed of eighty miles an hour. The pilot was the well-known Frenchman Mire.

London, April 9.

The cabin boy picked up after the London-Paris air crash has succumbed to his injuries. Thus all the occupants were killed.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

London, April 8.

The most striking feature of the Riga agreement, the text of which has arrived, is that Poland, Estonia and Latvia therein urge de jure recognition of the Soviet in the interest of the economic reconstruction of East Europe. The agreement apparently is the first actual recognition of the Soviet by any states in regular relations with the Great Powers. The signatories wholeheartedly support the principle of limitation of armaments and suggest establishment of frontier zones, to which only a minimum of armed forces will be admitted.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER AND RUGGER.

London, April 8.

Scotland beat England at Association football by one goal to nil at Birmingham, and Ireland beat France at Rugby by eight points to three at Dublin.

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IRISH SITUATION.

London, April 8.

The situation in Southern Ireland at present engages more attention than in Belfast or on the frontier. Reasonable men of both Southern parties are getting frightened at the growing disorders and the possibility of serious conflict between the two wings of the Republican Army, and are therefore striving to arrange a *modus vivendi* between the Free State and Republican leaders during the elections. An example of the way Republican secessionists are flaunting Free State authority is afforded by a proclamation signed for the Divisional Command of Sligo, prohibiting all political meetings at Sligo, where Mr. Arthur Griffith is due to address a pro-Treaty demonstration on Easter Sunday. Armed Republicans had planned to seize the Dublin Telephone Exchange early yesterday morning, but were forestalled by Free State troops who arrived earlier.

Owing to attacks on members by ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, disbandment has been suspended. A large number was due to leave the barracks at Dublin to-day, but the arrangement was cancelled. Extensive precautionary measures are being taken at both the Castle and barracks. British soldiers armed with rifles and bayonets and members of the R.I.C. armed with revolvers being on guard.

U.S. NAVY REDUCTIONS.

London, April 9.

The Naval Bill carrying out the Naval Treaty as reported to the House of Representatives, provides for an expenditure of 233 million dollars, being 81 million below last year. It excludes sixty million necessary for the cancellation of contracts. The Bill provides for the discharge of personnel from 95,000 to 65,000 and a largely reduced issue of commissions to officers now qualifying, also a reduction of destroyers from 273 to 103.

Washington, April 9.

Mr. Denby, Secretary to the Navy, launched an attack on the Naval Bill. He declares that owing to reductions in personnel it proposes that the ratio naval strength be: Britain, five; Japan, three; United States 2½. This will necessitate de-commissioning five out of eighteen battleships allowed to the United States under the Naval Treaty and the abandonment of the European station.

JUBILEE COTTON MILLS SWINDLE.

London, April 8.

After several weeks' trial a well-known financier, Ernest Terah Hooley, has been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to three years' penal servitude for conspiracy to defraud persons who were induced to buy shares in the Jubilee Cotton Mills. Of five other defendants two, including Fletcher, former Mayor of Derby, were acquitted, a land agent named Demery and a solicitor named Wallis were sentenced respectively to twelve and ten months in the second division, Wallis being struck off the Rolls, and MacDonald, a former Mayor of Ilkeston, was bound over in the sum of £500. Bankruptcy proceedings are still pending against Hooley whose liabilities at a recent meeting of creditors were returned at £687,000 and assets at £25,000.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

New York, April 8.

Great interest is evidenced in the British Note which is generally regarded as reasonable. The *New York World* thinks that the demand may be a move by the British Government to "force a settlement of the reparations question and simultaneously to take control of the question out of the hands of M. Poincare's Government."

SOCONY IN PALESTINE.

Washington, April 8.

Britain has granted the Standard Oil Company exploring rights in Palestine.

DUBLIN CUSTOMS RAID.

London, April 8.

In the raid in Dublin six thousand casks were destroyed, estimated to have contained half a million gallons of Drinville's whisky, a loss to the revenue of nearly two million sterling.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE INVESTIGATION.

Paris, April 8.

Andre Berthelot has not yet furnished the examining magistrate the desired information upon how he was able to amass the francs 3,500,000 which he gave to his brother Philippe. Andre has explained that it will take some days and adds that he began to build up the sum in 1921. It was then necessary to have considerable cash in order to transact the ready money business which is far more profitable than time contracts. "This was the reason for keeping by me money which did not produce interest," he said.

PENILESS SEMINOFF.

New York, April 8.

Madame Semenoff says that she and her husband are penniless. She borrowed three thousand dollars from friends in New York for living expenses. Her only possessions are a platinum watch, a necklace, valued at sixty thousand dollars, which was a gift from her mother, and a pair of diamond earrings. She denies that Semenoff has hoards of gold secreted in various countries.

INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

London, April 8.

At Queen's Club, in dull showery weather, before four thousand spectators, on a heavy track, the four miles Inter-Varsity Relay Race was run, each competitor running a mile. Cambridge came in first, Pennsylvania second and Oxford third, Cambridge winning by ninety yards, there being ten yards between Pennsylvania and Oxford. The time 13 minutes, 72/5 seconds, is a British record.

DANISH LABOUR TROUBLE.

Copenhagen, April 8.

The lock-out has ended. Employers and Trade Unions have adopted the public mediator's proposals. Work is being resumed on April 10th. [The lock-out, affecting 170,000 men, has been in force since 14th February.]

TORNADO SWEEPS TEXAS.

Ballinger, April 8.

A tornado swept over Texas, Oklahoma, seven being killed and scores injured. It is feared that the death toll will be larger when the wreckage is cleared up.

CREDIT TO AUSTRIA.

Paris, April 8.

The Chamber has adopted a Bill granting credit of thirty-five million francs to Austria.

HONEYMOONERS RETURN.

London, April 9.

H.R.H. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles have arrived in London. They had an enthusiastic and popular welcome.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

London, April 8.

The results of the trade depression is shown by the increase in the number of bankruptcies which totalled 310 in the March quarter of 1920, 753 in the corresponding quarter of 1921 and 1,212 in 1922.

LACROSSE.

Washington, April 9.

The John Hopkins University beat a combined Oxford and Cambridge Lacrosse team by eleven to two.

WIRELESS OPERATORS ON STRIKE.

London, April 8.

It is estimated that three hundred wireless operators have ceased work on vessels arriving and sailing from Home ports.

WAR LOAN AT PAR.

London, April 8.

The five per cent. War Loan has reached par for the first time.

(Continued on page 3.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young British couple share charming house, high level. Telephone, private baths, tennis court & garden. Early tenancy.—Apply Box No. 687 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One practically new Semi-Diesel motor 175 H.P. 2 cylinders 275 R.P.M., together with complete set of spare parts in perfect running order. Can be seen on application to The Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.

FOR SALE.—Office Furniture and Fittings in good condition, for sale. Apply Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd., St. George's Building, Chater Road.

TO BE LET.

CHEUNGCHOW: TO LET.—Fully furnished, modern five room Bungalow; immediate possession.—Apply F. M. Crawford, c/o Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

TO LET.—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4 Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Sports will be held at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 13th April, at Happy Valley. Prizes will be distributed by Mrs. S. C. Tseng, at 5.30. There will be an "Old Boys' Race" of 220 yards.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We hereby give notice of our REMOVAL to new Offices on the 2nd floor at No. 8A, Des Voeux Road, Central (corner of Ice House St.) on 11th April. W. A. HANNIBAL & CO.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

To be held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club at Blackboulder Point on Saturday, 15th, and Monday, 17th April, commencing at 2 p.m. on Saturday and 11 a.m. on Monday. Launches to convey spectators and competitors will leave Murray Pier every half hour from 1.30 on Saturday and 10.30 on Monday. The public are cordially invited. Tiffin tickets for Monday can be obtained at the Club, not later than Saturday.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 12th April, 1922, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 5 Fair View, Kowloon (Ground Floor) A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue) also One Grand Piano by "Collard and Collard" On view from Tuesday the 11th instant. Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 13th April, 1922 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Also 5 American Steel Safes (new) 2 Brass bedsteads 3 Underwood typewriters 1 Remington typewriter And 5 Blackwood Curio Cabinets. On view from Wednesday the 12th inst. Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

SPECIAL CONSTABULARY NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

All members of the Special Constabulary are requested to return to me at Police Headquarters, all arms, ammunition, kit and equipment of any kind issued for the use of Special Constables.

Such returns should be made commencing on the 10th inst. and should be completed on or before the 13th inst.

C. G. PERDUE, Second Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Police Headquarters Hongkong, 8th April, 1922.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes for young ladies.

Classes for beginners and high-speed aspirants will commence on the 18th April.

For particulars apply to the Sister in Charge.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on Thursday, April 20th, 1922, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.

By Order, D. K. BLAIR, Secretary. Hongkong, April 8th, 1922.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF Francis Matland of Victoria Hongkong Merchant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 25th day of April 1922. Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1922. DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HANSTON.

Proctors for the Executors and Executrix. 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "BAY STATE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on 8th April, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon. Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 & 17 Kennedy Town Praya Hongkong and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 9.30 a.m. on 15th April, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Ash and Anderson.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 15th April, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO., United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Managing Agents.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 10th April, 1922.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements, namely:—

- Government Notifications.
- Municipal Notifications.
- Official Notifications.
- Legal Notices.
- Company Notifications.
- Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-third Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on Saturday, 22nd April, 1922, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1922, and electing Directors and Auditor. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 22nd April, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1922.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water. Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents, The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

IN THE SUPREME COURT HONGKONG PROBATE JURISDICTION ACTION No. 2 of 1920.

BETWEEN Lau Tsz Tsau, Lau Tang Shi, Lau She Shi, Lau Yiu Shi and Lau Li Shi Plaintiffs

and Lau Shiu Chuen Defendant

By order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong and

Under the direction of the Registrar, Supreme Court, Messrs. Lambert Brothers, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1922, at 3 o'clock p.m.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

All the right title and interest of the above-named defendant Lau Shiu Chuen alias Lau Wai Chun or (Chan) of and in the following properties situate in the Colony of Hongkong.

Nos. 402 & 404 Des Voeux Road, West and Nos. 397A & 397B Queen's Road, West, Victoria.

being Inland Lot No. 1743 No. 27 Bonham Street, Victoria being Sub-section 2 of Section B of Marine Lot No. 4

The above first named property is sold subject to all existing mortgages and charges.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Denny & Bowley, Nos. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, Solicitors &c., or from

Messrs. Lambert Brothers, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 28th March, 1922.

WE ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF OUR NEW WORKSHOP IN HONGKONG AT 145 PRAYA.

MOTOR ENGINEERS

GENERAL REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. SPECIALISTS IN MOTOR CARS

MOTOR CYCLES

IGNITION

BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES

REFVES & CO.

145, PRAYA EAST PHONES 4002 K-673

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company Limited will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Company Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1922.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS OF Sir Ellis Kadoorie Knight of Victoria Hongkong Stockbroker deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 25th day of April, 1922. Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1922. DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HANSTON.

Proctors for the Executors.

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

NEW PIANOS

by MORRISON, KLIMES,

at moderate Prices

TSANG FOOKPIANO COMPANY.

84A Wanchai Road.

PHONE 2127.

THE INFINITELY SMALL.

What an Electron Is.

What is an electron? Professor J. A. Fleming has been letting the audiences at his young folk's lectures at the Royal Institution into what is, for most of them, a mystery. "Electrons are as much smaller than an atom," said Professor Fleming, "as a particle of dust just seen under a good microscope is smaller than a golf ball. It is now generally considered that a chemical atom is in structure something like a solar system. In the centre is a nucleus built up of positive electricity, or electrons, and round it circulate, in rings, a number of negative electrons like planets."

FAREWELL TO LIEUT. HIGBY.

Presentation at Volunteer Headquarters.

On Saturday evening many former and present members of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps bade an affectionate farewell to Lieut. and Quarter-master W. Higby at a smoking concert which took place at Volunteer Headquarters. The usual drab appearance of the drill hall was transformed by the introduction of dais and bunting and the many trophies under the care of the Corps. A capable committee had made every possible arrangement for the comfort of the guests and every one present spent a very enjoyable evening.

Lieut.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., occupied the chair and was supported by many officers of the present body as well as by former instructors of the Old Corps.

In presenting Lieut. and Q. M. Higby with a blackwood cabinet, two champagne vases, a silver salver, a silver butter dish and a casket, Lieut.-Col. Bird reviewed the period during which the guest of the evening had been associated with the Hongkong Volunteers. Joining the Corps some 19 years ago as Sergeant-Major, their guest had, by hard work and steady application to his duties, endeared himself to officers and men alike. The Chairman said that he could not himself go back to the time when Lieut. Higby left the R.G.A. and became attached to the Corps, but he had a distinct recollection of being put through his paces by him when a member of the Reserves. He, too, had been in receipt of the injunction to "keep up his head as there were no ten cent pieces lying around here." (Applause.) The Chairman then went on to say that during the war Lieut. Higby had put in a deal of very hard work, as when the regular instructors were called elsewhere, for a time much of the instructional work had been placed on his shoulders. As a recognition of his unremitting zeal the Hongkong Government during the war promoted Lieut. Higby to the rank he at present held, Lieut. Higby would, moreover, retire with the rank of Captain. (Applause.)

and he hoped he would live long to enjoy his pension. (Applause.) The Chairman then went on to say that he understood that when he reached home, Lieut. Higby intended to take up farm life. He thought that in this connection he ought to be most successful for with the display of organisation for which Lieut. Higby was famous he could not conceive him not being a success at anything by close to put his hand to. On Lieut. Higby's farm everything would be quick and span. He could visualise the cows, the hens and the geese forming fours and in strict alignment being marched off at dawn to their labour of the day. (Applause.)

Lieut. and Quarter-master Higby, in replying, said he would far sooner have on his hands a file of the most raw recruits than have it left to him to say good-bye to Hongkong and the many friends he had in the Corps. He thanked Lieut.-Col. Bird for what he had said in connection with his duties during the war but said that much of his labour had been lightened by the manner in which the Corps instructors had assisted him and in that connection he eulogised the Corps' late Adjutant, Capt. G. E. Stewart, who had, late and early, Sundays and week days, done his utmost that the Hongkong Volunteers might be the efficient body of men they were during the war. (Applause.) He was exceedingly sorry to have to leave Hongkong and he only hoped that the many beautiful presents, while reminding him of the friends he had left behind, would not tempt him too sorely to return.

In response to repeated calls, Capt. G. E. Stewart in thanking Lieut. Higby for all that he had said regarding himself, paid a further tribute to that gentleman for the manner in which he had assisted him during a most trying period.

The musical part of the programme was contributed to by Messrs. J. B. Pearson, J. McLeod, C. Edgumbe, W. J. Hawker, Lena and Tado, F. H. Parking, T. G. Paterson and F. Soutar. The latter in singing Harry Lander's "Wee Hoose mang the Heather" introduced as a topical chorus, sentiments appropriate to Lieut. Higby's leave-taking and in which all present heartily joined.

Mr. E. J. Edwards, helped out at the piano in a finished manner.

An item not on the programme but one for which there were vociferous demands, was contributed by the guest of the evening.

HONGKONG HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TRA DANCANT TO-DAY, 10th. TUESDAY, 11th. THURSDAY, 13th. 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

WILL HENDER

and the JAZZ ORCHESTRA.

DINNER DANCANT

MONDAY. TUESDAY. THURSDAY. SATURDAY. 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

DINNER DANCANT

WEDNESDAY, April 12th. SATURDAY, April 15th.

WILL HENDER

and the HOTEL JAZZ BAND.

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS

GOOD FRIDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERT DURING TEA AND DINNER.

EASTER SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERT DURING Tiffin AND TEA.

EASTER MONDAY CARNIVAL

FANCY AND EVENING DRESS

DINNER DANCANT

WILL HENDER

and the JAZZ ORCHESTRA.

Tables for above may be reserved at Hotel Reception Office.

TO-DAY! LAST PERFORMANCES TO-DAY!

"WHO KILLED HUGH SAINSBURY?"

COME to the

WORLD THEATRE

SEE THE GOLDWYN MYSTERY PLAY.

"A VOICE IN THE DARK"

AND LEARN IF YOU ARE A GOOD DETECTIVE.

OBITUARY.

Miss E. Swinton, Formerly of Hongkong.

A great number in Hongkong and Shanghai mourn the death, which occurred at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on April 2, of Miss Elizabeth Swinton. The deceased, who was one of the ablest among the nursing profession in Shanghai, had been at work up to the middle of the previous week, but was then taken seriously ill.

Miss Swinton, who was a native of Australia, had her first experience of the Far East in Hongkong, where she was stationed for about a year. About nine years ago she went to Shanghai, being appointed housekeeper of the Victoria Nursing Home. Subsequently she went to the Isolation Hospital, and for two years had been employed on the private nursing staff.

General TONG CHI-YAO IN YUNNAN.

General Tong Chi-yao, who had many victorious fights in Yunnan, has at last gained his reward, and has been re-instated in Yunnan-fu by the Elders, people, militarists and politicians since the 29th of March. The former Tsuchun, Koo Ping-chun, was killed at Neileung, about 80 miles from the city, whither he made a retreat. During this campaign, General Cheung Kai-yue and ten others, were also killed. General Tong Chi-yao is a graduate from the Military Academy in Japan.—Tai Kung Yat Po.

When Lieut. Higby sings in public "there's bound to be a row."

There was, so heartily was the chorus "taken up," and so ended a very pleasant evening and one the memory of which will, no doubt, be cherished by Lieut. and Quarter-master Higby. For ourselves, we wish him the best of luck.

ARREST OF E. A. BEAUMONT.

"Intended Visiting Hongkong."

Ellis Ackroyd Beaumont, of the North China Produce & Import Co., 39a Canton Road, Shanghai, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, on the 4th inst. on a warrant issued by the Hongkong authorities charging him with leaving the Colony, on September 2, 1920, 15 days before the presentation of a petition in bankruptcy against him, with intent to defeat the proceedings, contrary to section 82 (4) of the Ordinance of 19, 1891. Mr. A. M. Preston (of Messrs. Ellis & Hays) appeared for defendant.

His Worship explained that the proceedings were taken under the Fugitive Offenders' Act, and all he had to do was to be satisfied that defendant was the person named in the warrant issued by the Hongkong Magistrate, and so make an order for his return to Hongkong.

Mr. Preston said that, if it were possible for his Worship to make such an order, he would ask that accused be allowed out on bail pending arrangements for his return. He had been trading in Shanghai during the past 18 months as the China Produce & Import Co. It was obvious that unless someone took charge of the business the interests of others besides those of the accused would be prejudiced. He therefore asked that accused be given bail so that he might be able to put his affairs in order before leaving for Hongkong.

Acting Sergeant Fender, of the Hongkong Police, gave formal evidence of arrest, and in answer to his Worship said he had no objection against bail being granted.

In asking for time to arrange his affairs, Beaumont informed his Worship that in any case he had intended to visit Hongkong in three months' time.

His Worship granted bail for 24 hours, subject to renewal each morning, until the time of defendant's departure in the sum of \$250 and two sureties of \$250 each.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
EURYMACHUS 12th Apr. London
RHESUS 18th Apr. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TEIRESIAS 25th Apr. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

PELEUS 10th Apr. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
ANTIOCHUS 17th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
ANCHISES 20th Apr. Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TYNDAREUS 11th Apr. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PROTESILAUS 2nd May.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

KNIGHT TEMPLAR 8th April. via Suez
PASSENGER SERVICEANCHISES 20th Apr. for Singapore, Marseilles & Liverpool
TEIRESIAS 25th Apr. for Singapore & London
PYRRHUS 18th July for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:—

For Steamers To Sail

For further particulars apply to:—

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Tel. 36

VACATION TRIP.

HONGKONG—SHAMSHUI—WUCHOW.

In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500 tons Motor Ship "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shamsui, Shin Hing through the LOVELLIEST SCENERY ON THE WEST RIVER TO WUCHOW.

SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations; large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes but large airy windows; fitted throughout with electric light and Fans, etc.

Steamers M. S. "KONG NING" Leave Hongkong.
"Kong Ning" 14 April

Round trips occupying 5 days; including meals and 24 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.

For further particulars apply to—

BANKER & CO.

WORLD WIDE SPORT.

Partick Thistle are unfortunate in the death of Archie McEwan, their reserve goalkeeper. He joined the club last year, and was only 21.

G. D. Forrester, who was captain of Oxford University in 1913, some golf tournament at Burkhill has won the Indian amateur golf championship on the course of the Royal Calcutta Club, Tollymore.

In the final he beat N. Y. S. Cannon by 8 and 7 over 36 holes. The champion was planning pin, and her ball inadvertently to leave the ring in two years' time. The champion wants to take on all comers; prove his superiority, and retire intemperately in the end the couple named life as an undefeated champion. Gaining a lead of 7 to 4 on the singles against Royal Worlington English internationalist, and Mrs. and Newmarket Club at Aldenham Playdell Note.

and then finishing level with the Club at three matches a side. Cambridge beat their opponents on the day's play by 10 to 7, this being the University's second win over the Club within two months.

An unusual incident marked the play in the Surrey women's tournament at Burkhill when Mrs. Collis Brown and Mrs. Watson, of West Hill, who Royal Calcutta Club, Tollymore, ultimately took second place. In the final he beat N. Y. S. Cannon by 8 and 7 over 36 holes. The champion was planning pin, and her ball inadvertently to leave the ring in two years' time. The champion wants to take on all comers; prove his superiority, and retire intemperately in the end the couple named life as an undefeated champion. Gaining a lead of 7 to 4 on the singles against Royal Worlington English internationalist, and Mrs. and Newmarket Club at Aldenham Playdell Note.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

M.V. "GLENARIFFE"
From UNITED KINGDOM and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Consignees of cargo by the above vessel are hereby informed that same has been returned from Shanghai by M. V. "GLENARIFFE" to-day and all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th April, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 15th April, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA & STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo for Hongkong per

s.s. "LAISANG" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be overlanded and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers, Friday, 20th February, 1922.

YOU ARE JUST AS OLD

as you feel. A pair of correctly fitted glasses is a powerful factor in making you feel young. Efficiency demands that you wear glasses if your eyes are not perfect. Fully fifty per cent. of the people who do not wear glasses should do so. A great many are unaware of the real condition of their eyes until the examination is made. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., refracting and manufacturing opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.

HIMROD'S
Asthma Cure
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF
No matter what your respiratory system may be suffering from—whether Asthma, Influenza, Hoarse Cough or Ordinary Cough—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
PAID FOR 10 YEARS
Sold in time by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From NEW ORLEANS via OSAKA & KOBE
The Company's Steamship "HAMBURG MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th April, 1922, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1922.

THE END OF THE ROMANOFFS.

A Soviet Narrative.

A Bolshevik account of the execution of the late Emperor Nicholas and his family which is stated to have taken place on the night of July 16, 1918, has been made public in a pamphlet written by P. Bykoff, former chairman of the Ekaterinburg Soviet.

It was inspired by the Communist opinion that the story of the execution should be told from the Bolshevik side. But apparently it did not meet with the approval of the higher official, although it was published in the closing days of 1921, it was immediately withdrawn from circulation. The book was printed by the state printing department of the Ural district government in this city and gives a general review of the labour revolution in the Ural. The last chapter in it records the Emperor's death and is entitled, "The Last Days of the Czar."

The book was obviously censored carefully before it was published as it lacks many details of the execution which ordinarily would have been given by eye witnesses. It attempts to justify the execution by explaining that the Orenburg Cossacks were then threatening Ekaterinburg from the south; the Czechoslovak forces were pressing in from the east and letters had been received showing that plots were being formed to deliver the imperial family to the counter-revolutionists. Two extracts from letters are quoted as evidence of the existence of these plots.

According to Bykoff's account the last words of the Emperor when he and his family were led unexpectedly into the basement of their prison and told that all the Romanoffs must die, were: "But are we not to be taken anywhere?"

The Empress and her four daughters (the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Anastasia, and Marie) and the little Czarévitch and the remaining members of the household of 11 were so stunned that they said nothing when Avdieff, the commandant of the house ordered them to line

up against the basement wall and pronounced the sentence.

Bykoff says that a firing squad of four shot the former imperial family with revolvers. The identity of the members of the execution squad is not revealed.

The pamphlet places the responsibility for the execution of the Romanoffs directly upon the Ural district soviet which decided early in July, 1918, that the Czar and his family must die and entrusted the execution of the sentence and the destroying of the bodies to Peter Ermakoff, an old workman of the Upper-Issesky Works.

Avdieff, commandant of the house, read the sentence, according to Bykoff's story, and there were only four witnesses. But it is not indicated whether Avdieff shot or even witnessed the death of the imperial family.

There were no statements in Bykoff's account which indicate that the Ural district soviet carried out the execution under direct orders from Moscow.

The Romanoffs were in their ordinary clothing when shot. It was not their custom to retire until long after 10 o'clock at night. Consequently all were still dressed when the ill-fated group of 11 was unexpectedly ordered to the basement and shot.

Bykoff's story says the guards outside the house and the public were kept in ignorance of the shooting by a noisy automobile outside which drowned the pistol reports.

At one o'clock the next morning the 11 bodies were secretly removed from the house and taken to a neighbouring wood. There the clothing was removed. The bodies were buried first and then the clothing. Bykoff says the jewels and fragments of jewellery which Admiral Kolchak's officers later claimed to have found in the ashes were probably concealed in the clothing and overlooked by the men who disposed of the bodies.

In addition to the Czar and Czarina Alexandra and their four daughters and one son, the persons who met death in the basement were Prince Dolgoroukoff, Dr. Bodkin, who was physician to the Romanoffs, a lady-in-waiting and a man who was nurse to the Czarévitch. The names of the last two are not given in Bykoff's pamphlet.

Grand Duke Michael, brother of the late Czar, was shot at Perm

in July, 1918, according to Bykoff's account, and the Grand Duke Sergius Mikhailovitch, Igor Konstantinovitch, Konstantin Konstantinovitch and Ivan Konstantinovitch were killed about the same time at Alapayevsky, north of Ekaterinburg.

These members of the Romanoff family had previously been held as prisoners in Ekaterinburg, but were transferred because of the uncertain position of Ekaterinburg with the approach of the Czechoslovaks.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Parents Take Action.

A Parents' Association, to represent public opinion regarding English public and private school education, was formed at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Sir Rennell Rodd, at his house, 25, Cavendish-square, London.

Sir Rennell Rodd said that recent correspondence in the Times had shown the wide interest that was taken in the question of feeding of school boys; his own interest had been in rather the intellectual than the physical condition prevailing in our public schools. He had studied the methods of the Continent, and bearing in mind his personal experiences of English methods, had come to the definite conclusion that there was something in our system which indisposed body to study; made study uninteresting, unpalatable, even "unfashionable." The cause of this began very early. Most boys and girls, at an early age, were very active-minded and athletically for information. They wanted to know everything about the world around them. In time we sent them to a private school, where the main business of life was the study of the Latin grammar, which hinged on to absolutely nothing the boy had previously known or experienced. In a very few months there was credited in the child an active dislike for any form of knowledge gained through school. He did not think that any other nation started children in the classics so early as we in England. In Italy and France the age of 11½ years was considered soon enough to begin learning Latin, even though the subject was naturally far less alien to such boys. In Sweden one of the best-educated countries the speaker had ever lived in, there was no Latin at all in

primary education up to the age of 13. At present, most of the rewards in public school education were given solely for classics and therefore boys would never be taught anything much else in the private schools. It came actually to this: that any more modern knowledge, in fact all that modern parents really wanted their boys to learn, was "extra."

Our public and private schools, Sir Rennell Rodd pointed out, were private corporations, and the only way to touch such institutions was by publicity and the expression of public opinion. He had lived all over the Continent, and had no hesitation in saying that the average young man of 18 or 19 in those countries had a far wider knowledge of affairs and practical things than the young Englishman. He found our young men, with the exception of a very small minority, singularly deficient in general knowledge. Their ignorance was sometimes even humiliating. He did not want to say a word against the public school system fundamentally, a system by which the boys, as it were, brought each other up; but he wanted to see the boys themselves given a proper chance to acquire the right sort of knowledge.

The aims of the new association were embodied in a resolution, which was unanimously carried. They are:— To urge effective consideration by the executive authorities of private and public schools, and by universities and examining bodies, of the recommendations of Departmental Committees and Royal Commissions appointed to examine the conditions of education.

To promote the study of proved educational experience from other countries and sources, and its application to the specific problems of English public and private schools.

To secure adequate representation to the proper quarter from an impersonal source of any well-founded criticism by parents as to fees, diet, care of health, charging of extras, &c.

To press for a more general curriculum without specialization, especially for younger children; to secure that all teachers shall receive training in the principles of education; and to urge that provision shall be made for their superannuation.

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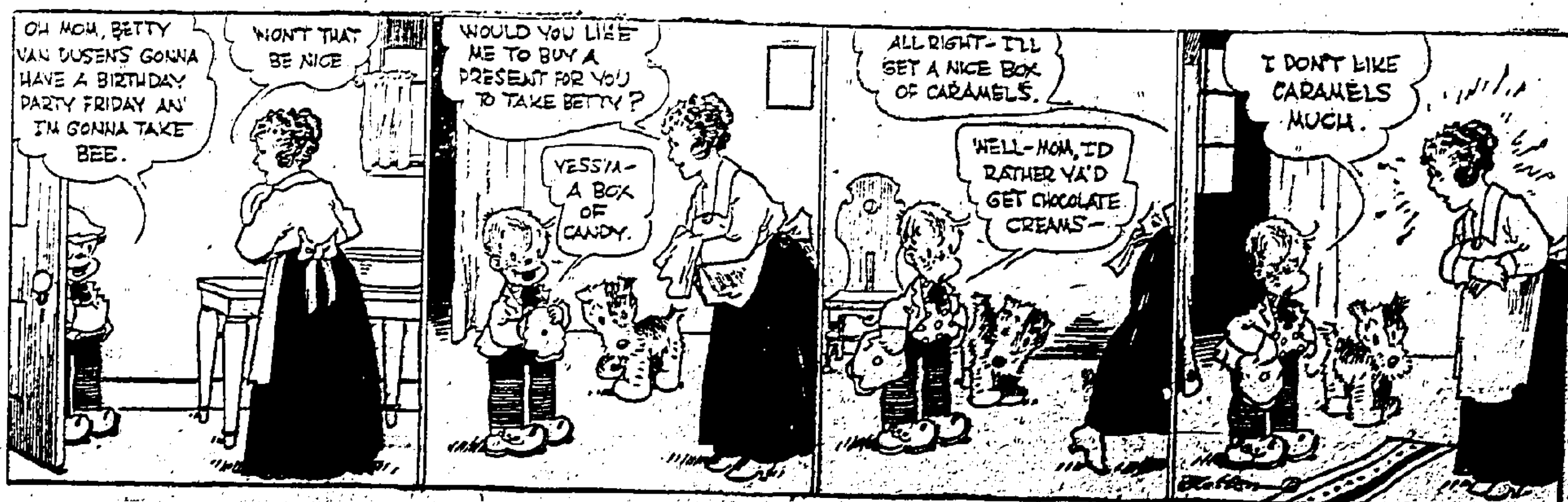
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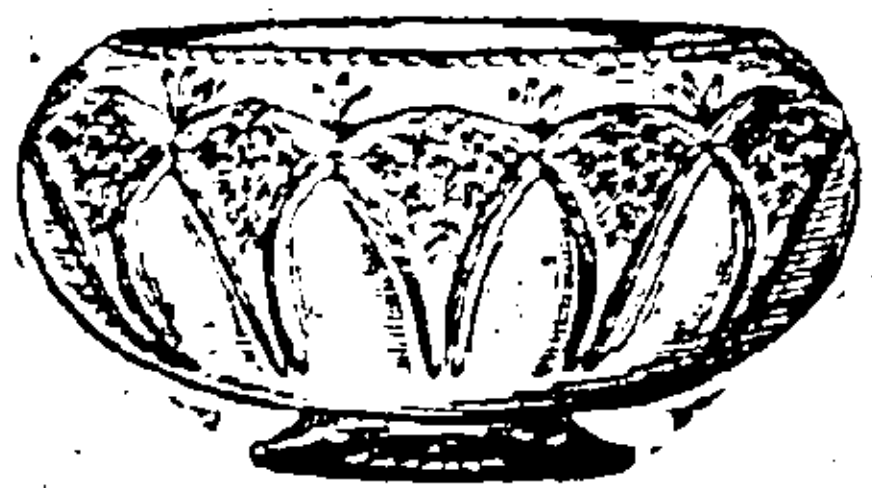
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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 10th April, 1922.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

The visit of the Prince prompts the *Times* to revert to the situation in China, with the remark that amid all the chaos the "Flowery Land" gives unfailing evidence "of a curious fundamental stability." There is in the people some powerful instinct of permanence that defies the fret of the present political day. This permanence is attested by China's survival throughout history. She has witnessed the fall of Prussianism, as she witnessed the fall of Babylon, of Athens, and of Rome. A quarter of a century ago it seemed that the end had come: the theme of Sir Valentine Chirol and of other writers, including Chinese themselves, was "China in Decay"; yet to-day, and in spite of intensified internal dissensions, the country gives astonishing signs of vitality.

The inauguration of a republic ten years ago, which it was hoped would radically reform the country, has been followed by aggravated corruption and confusion, which serve themselves to illustrate the enterprise of her merchants and the industriousness of her workers. Notwithstanding the chaos, China not only lives but even flourishes industrially, pointing plainly to the vast potentialities of the land once orderly government is established. Except in the areas of actual conflict, commerce has progressed in the face of all the turmoil, political and military. It cannot be said that this indicates a country in decay.

The *Times* observes that Britain's fundamental interest in China is that the latter should be free to develop spontaneously, and also that Britain has no desire to engage in exclusive ambitions, standing resolutely by the principle of the Open Door and wishing co-operation with the Chinese people. This is practically the attitude affirmed by our delegates at Washington. As the London organ says, the fact of heavy cases in Europe must not allow Britain to overlook China; and if, by "concentrating strength," as "The Thunderer" proposes, "on the new and extremely interesting problems China presents," the good people in London, Government officials or merchants, can assist towards accelerated improvement in trade,

none will be more appreciative than the British communities in the Far East. It must be confessed that out here the "new and extremely interesting problems" are apt to look very much like the old and tedious ones in new guise—in brief, the Chinese nation is sound, but harrowing for the most part, is rotten. It is impossible to credit that the old adage about a country having the Government it deserves applies to China's industrious and thrifty millions, and therein rests the hope of better things.

The Prince's Message.

To the genius of Herzl, Marconi, and others we are indebted for being able to maintain contact with the Heir-Apparent after the Renown had sped on its way to the Land of the Chrysanthemum. The frank, appreciative message from the Prince, appropriately reciprocated by his Excellency the Governor on behalf of the people of the Colony, voices the prevailing sentiment of delight with the visit, coupled with regret at its unavoidable brevity. It must be remembered that the present voyage, or at least its continuation past India, is primarily a visit not to British dominions, but to Japan, in return for the Crown Prince's pilgrimage to the West. Nor must it be forgotten that this is the second lengthy undertaking of "Our Prince" since the war, so that the pressure upon both the time and endurance of his Royal Highness has been heavy. In the circumstances we may congratulate ourselves upon having had a two-day visit from the Prince. The exactions of the Royal itinerary prevented our fellow-subjects at Bangkok and at Shanghai and the other Treaty Ports from obtaining a glimpse of the Heir-Apparent, who will shortly enter upon an extensive programme in the country which was for a number of years our ally and is still bound to us by an entente of wider scope. Residents here will echo, and with confidence, the wish forwarded by his Excellency the Governor for a successful tour in Japan. And they will certainly endorse Sir Edward's hope that it may be practicable for the Heir-Apparent to pay us another and longer visit.

End of Cricket Season.

An innovation was witnessed on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday, the wicket being pitched at a right-angle to the usual position—i.e., parallel to the continuation of Garden Road. Possibly this was to get a fresh section of turf, the usual area having had several months' wear. Now that the "flannelled fools," *à la* Kipling, are packing up, the weather is, or was on Saturday, ideal for cricket; in fact, the first and last few weeks of Hongkong's cricket season are the only suitable parts of it. The case is curious in this respect, for, although Hongkong is within the tropics, its cricketing period is cooler than the English season. Admittedly the Colony's "winter" hardly justifies the term; but then King Willow is essentially a warm-weather game. Even players, let alone spectators, need a certain amount of warmth. It is no uncommon incident to see a waiting or dismissed batsman with an overcoat over his flannels, a thing almost unknown at home. The weather may be fairly warm at the start of a game, but sun sets early in the middle of the season, and then cricket is prone to be a chilly business. However, summer out here is taboo, and as spring and autumn seasons would mean cutting the programme in two, we shall presumably continue on the present lines. New arrivals from England doubtless find it curious at first to see what they are accustomed to call the "summer" and "winter" games respectively going on side by side here. The same thing may be witnessed in Canada, but for the opposite reason, winter there, with the heavy snowfall, being too severe for any outdoor recreation except tobogganing and similar sports.

GOLF.

The qualifying round for the Captain's Cup for April resulted as follows:—
Eldon Potter, 86-9-77
H. J. Koch, 95-16-79

DAY BY DAY.

THE TRUEST STRENGTH OF EVERY HUMAN SOUL IS TO BE DEPENDENT ON AS MANY NOBLES AS IT CAN DISCERN, AND TO BE DEPENDENT UPON BY AS MANY INFERIOR AS IT CAN REACH.—Ruskin.

This evening the Coronet Theatre gives its last screening of "The Coast of Opportunity," a lively romance of Mexico.

There comes to the Kowloon Theatre this evening First National's great drama "I am Guilty," which gives Louise Glaum her greatest role.

Mr. Job Wittchell intimates that he has received the sum of \$4.50 from Mr. Joseph Mayne, leading seaman of H.M.S. Hawking, in aid of the Submarine H. 42 Fund.

Donations for Dr. Barnardo's Homes are earnestly invited as in previous years during Lent, and should be sent to Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Helena May Institute, 44-46.

Saturday's health return shows no fewer than 21 cases of plague (all but one in the city of Victoria), of which 13 ended fatally. All the sufferers were Chinese. There were also three cases of small-pox (all Chinese), of which two were fatal.

Wiseman's Cafe is now situated at St. George's Buildings, in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company's engineering department, which have been most effectively transformed for their new purpose.

We are asked to make the following corrections in connection with the cash sweeps at the Prince of Wales Race Meeting—Third prize in first race, Ticket No. 349 (not 348); second prize in Gyckhona—Stakes, Ticket No. 332 (not 232); third prize in "B" Class Handicap, Ticket No. 554 (not 544). The unplaced tickets in the One Mile Race were Nos. 344 and 324.

How three men were arrested, following the commission of an armed robbery in which they are suspected of being implicated, was told to the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) this morning by Inspector Willis, the officer in charge of the Yau-mat and surrounding districts. The three prisoners were remanded. A second charge of being in possession of arms was also added to that of armed robbery against one of the men.

We understand that during the Prince of Wales' visit here the battle-cruiser Renown was specially provisioned by the Dairy Farm Company, and that great satisfaction was expressed at the produce supplied. Over five tons of frozen meat, besides milk, cream, game, etc., were supplied and the Company was complimented on the manner in which the goods were delivered on board, being told that at no other port had provisions been handled in so expeditious and satisfactory a manner.

There was another armed robbery at Yau-mat during the week-end. At 8.20 in the evening, just before closing time, the proprietor of a shop at Portland Street was counting the receipts of the day, when two robbers came into the shop with a rush and held up all those in the place, with revolvers. It was easy work to bundle them into the rear cubicle, and to ransack the shop at their leisure. A search amongst the tills and drawers yielded the rather disappointing haul of \$13. They escaped before the arrival of the police.

Daniel de Jesus, who was at one time convicted of a criminal offence whilst in the employ of the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company, was again before the Magistrate this morning on a fresh charge of obtaining a sum of \$20 from the wife of a convict. The complainant in this case is Mrs. A. Santra, wife of the Indian who was associated with Fatah Mahomed in the recent big Government forgery case, and who, like the latter, was convicted and sentenced to serve a term at Victoria Gaol. It was stated by the Police Inspector in charge of the case that de Jesus secured the sum by falsely telling Mrs. Santra that he had come from her husband who was in need of money. The case was remanded.

FOOTBALL.

Saturday's Matches.

(BY "QUIZ")

Saturday's League matches resulted as follows:—
H.K. Club 4 South China 0
Kowloon 2 H.M.S. Cairo 0
R.G.A. 2 H.M.S. Titania 0
King's Regt. 2 H.M.S. Ambrose 0
St. Joseph's 3 H.K. Club Res. 0
Curlew Res. 2 University 0
S. C. "A" 1 King's Res. 0
The Club advanced another step towards the League championship when they beat South China in convincing fashion by no less than four goals to nil, and the final result will probably depend upon their showing with the Tamar next Saturday, that is, if they do not treat the Titania, who they meet in mid-week, too lightly. The Tamar are due to meet the Cairo in mid-week and should they prove successful the match on Saturday will be looked forward to with great interest by the Club supporters. The Tamar will have the advantage of a point when the match commences and a drawn game would put the Club out of it. The Tamar would then have to meet the Curlew in the replay. A win for the Tamar would give them the League, but should the Club win they will equal the Curlew with 29 points.

Although only one match remains to be played in the Second Division, it will have no bearing on the League, as the Curlew Reserves are now the Champions for the season 1921-22.

CLUB v. SOUTH CHINA.

Luck appeared to be against the visitors in this match, played on the Club ground, for early in the game Ko Sik-wai sent in a hard shot and the ball striking the upright rebounded across the goal mouth and the outside right had an easy chance to score, but with Rodger at the other side of the goal he shot outside the post. It was up to Kuhr to open the score. Cheung Wing-shing ran out to clear a long shot from Gerrard and Kuhr, receiving the ball, beat Cheung and sent it into an empty goal. The Chinese could not settle down to their usual game and seemed to be nervous. Ko Sik-wai, who played in the centre of the attack, did good work in midfield but failed close in. Two corners fell to the Club, and from the second kick, Forsyth turned the ball past Cheung and put the Club two up. Chan So was not up to his usual form and muddled his clearance, while Fung Tai, his partner, tackled and cleared well. Once when the Club got down Chan So failed to clear and Forsyth being well up sent the ball out of the reach of Cheung into the corner of the net. Half-time saw the Club leading by three goals to nil. Cheung was relieved by Ko Sik-wai on resuming and for a time South China had the Club defence guessing and should have been two up in the first five minutes of the second half. Ip Kau missing open goals. Again Wong Shui-wah missed on the other side of the goal and Gerrard cleared. Chui Kwong-yeung put in some fine shots, but the Club got them out. South China had two corners and the second kick was badly taken by Lau Yak-chung and the Club cleared. Forsyth and Begg worked the ball out and, going close in, Forsyth completed the hat-trick by beating Ko Sik-wai with a low drive and putting the Club four up.

South China were without Law Hing-cheung, their usual goalkeeper. Lawrence, who has been assisting Kowloon at cricket this season, played his first game of football and gave a good display at back.

KING'S v. AMBROSE.

This match attracted a large number of service men to the Navy "B" ground and the game was evenly contested. Early on, Jones got away for the King's and running through beat Corsh with a ground shot from close range. Midfield play followed after which Jones broke away and repeated his previous effort, giving Corsh no chance with his final shot.

KOWLOON v. CAIRO.

Kowloon playing at home were much too good for the Cairo and won by two goals to nil. Staines played a sound game at back for the sailors, but the forwards were weak. Hall and Pasco scored for Kowloon.

INCOME TAX.

Decision Affecting Naval Yard.

With regard to the long-standing controversy regarding the payment of arrears of Income Tax by the local naval establishment, we hear that the Admiralty has now decided that such arrears, as from April 1st, 1921, must be paid. The effect of this decision is to place the naval people in the same position as the Army on this matter.

As to the arrears from April 1st, 1920, we understand that the point has not yet been definitely settled, and that further correspondence on the subject is still taking place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")
Tramway Queries.

Sir,
A party of three awaited their usual tram this morning outside the gate of the cemetery at Happy Valley, opposite the middle gate of the Racecourse.

The tram has always pulled up hitherto, though we now find it is not an authorised stopping place, since, to our surprise, our presence was ignored this morning, and the tram went on without stopping.

I managed to get on as it passed, and requested the guard to pull up and allow the others to follow, but he merely drew my attention to a printed notice posted in the tram to the effect that on and after to-day they would only stop at defined places, and my friends were accordingly left behind, with nearly a quarter of an hour to wait for the next tram.

I should like to ask the Manager of the Tram Company:—

- How a notice posted in the tram can be read by people who cannot board the tram?
- Whether he will ask the Tramdrivers' Union to allow the gate of the Cemetery to be made a stopping place on request?
- Whether he can persuade the Tramdrivers' Union to exercise a little tact in the application of their rules, and not be quite so "sudden"?

Yours etc.,
X.

Hongkong, April 10, 1922.

R.G.A. v. TITANIA.

At Sookunpoo these teams played their return fixture, the previous game ending in a win for Titania. The sailors were without Wilkins and Bates, while Donovan was absent from the military team. The game opened sensationally, McHugh getting away from the kick off and before the sailors knew the game had started the ball was in the net. Later McHugh ran through and again beat Phillips, the R.G.A. being two goals up in the first ten minutes. The sailors then got together but were seldom dangerous owing to the good work of the R.G.A. halves. Time arrived with the R.G.A. winners of a scrappy game by two goals to nil.

CURLEW RESERVES v. UNITED A.C.

The sailors played with a determination in this match and left nothing to chance as their display meant either winning or losing the second division. Following a spirited attack by the Curlew forwards Riley found the net after Beach had stopped a hot shot from Hender. In the second half the sailors came with a rush and Hender beat Beach from close range and made the game secure for the Curlew.

ST. JOSEPH'S v. CLUB RESERVES.

These Clubs wound up their League programme on St. Joseph's ground, the Collège winning by 3 goals to love. Remedios, L. Rumjahn and A. Trabinsky scored the goals.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. KING'S RESERVES.

At Sookunpoo the King's went down by a goal to nil and lost what chance they had for the championship. They now have to be content with the runners-up position, their victors in this match finishing one point behind them in the League. To Wan-man scored the only goal of the match.

The following will represent the United in their League match against H.M.S. Curlew on the Hongkong Club ground tomorrow at 5 p.m.:—Beach, Jackson, Hopper, Urquhart, Leonard, Hyder, Botelho, Watkins, May, Derry, Payne.

THE FERMENT IN JAPAN.

(By Orrin Keith.)

SPECIAL TO THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Japan has come far on the road toward liberalism in the last two years. There is as yet not too much evidence of it on the surface of things. The old gods still sit in the temples. The old bureaucracy still runs the country, at least all the country except the military, who still do about as they please. Talk with Japanese officialdom and you find that things are running on just as smoothly as ever; that there are no particular problems before the country; that the death of Marshal Prince Yamagata will make no difference in the political world; in fact, that things could hardly be more stable or more exactly as Japanese officialdom would have them.

The very insistence of Japanese officialdom on the absolute rightness of everything that is, serves to arouse a bit of suspicion. It is too laboured, too concerted. And the suspicion is confirmed the moment one begins to talk with intelligent Japanese outside official circles. Here is a different story. Here there is evident a state of unrest, a state even of expectancy, which was entirely absent two years ago. Here they know that things are not running smoothly; here they know that things are far from stable; here there is the conviction that the country is on the verge of an economic and political crisis of the first magnitude.

There are many evidences of this atmosphere of unrest, of expectancy. Not the least was the recent farce-tragedy which was played about the Universal Suffrage Bill. It was a foregone conclusion that the Bill would be defeated. The Seiyukai had shown no disposition whatever to take any steps which might directly or indirectly tend to jeopardize their strange hold upon the political machinery.

The sincere advocacy of the Bill was confined entirely to the two parties which, even together, constitute a hopeless minority in the Imperial Diet. In spite of the hopelessness of the situation, however, workers in the cause of universal suffrage had come to Tokyo from all parts of the country to be present when the vote was taken. As the day set for the ballot approached, they gathered in the neighbourhood of the Diet Building to watch the progress of their measure. There was no rioting, no violence, not even voices raised above the tone of conversation. Yet Japanese officialdom trembled. Gentlemen and troops in large numbers were sent to keep the crowds under control.

On the day of the ballot, the neighbourhood of the Diet was like an armed encampment. Police were posted around the building so close together that they could almost touch each other. Soldiers in great numbers, the papers report as many as 7,000, were stationed at strategic points in the vicinity. And this great military demonstration managed to keep in awe about 3,000 unarmed, and unaggressive citizens who asked the right to share in the government of their country. Behind this ample line of defence, the supposed representatives of those people refused, by a large majority, to give them that right.

There were some brushes with the police. A number of the demonstrators were severely beaten by the officers. Many were arrested. But the movement was finally reduced to the humble presentation of a petition by the citizens, which the august assembly simply ignored. The whole affair was of the kind which, in any other country of the standing which Japan likes to give herself, would have been handled by a few scores of policemen as a part of the day's work.

But in Japan it was significant of the change which is coming over the country with increasing rapidity. It was additional evidence that the government of the country is based upon the force at its disposal and not upon the will of the Japanese people. In a day when the principles of democracy are the daily prattle of school-children, the Japanese Government finds itself distinctly on the defensive. It has been fighting for a long time the rise of "dangerous thoughts," this term being a vague thrust in the direction of Bolshevism but in practise applying to all thoughts which are deemed "dangerous" to those in power. And now the bureaucracy,

like King Canute, finds the tide ignoring its behest and obeying laws of far higher sanction. Japanese officialdom finds itself surrounded by a rising tide in which it is difficult to distinguish anything but "dangerous thoughts."

In the face of disaster, officialdom hesitates and wavers. Some are for resisting the flood to the last; others would meet it halfway in the hope of turning it to their own advantage. An amusing illustration of the working of the official mind occurred in connection with the arrival at Yokohama of Margaret Sanger, the advocate of birth control. Two years ago one of the Japanese dailies published a story to the effect that a certain Japanese professor was receiving \$2,000 a month from America to spread the doctrine of birth-control in Japan. It is not probable that the publishers believed the story but it was during one of those times when the Japanese press, with suggestive unanimity, turns its whole energy to belabouring Japan's neighbour across the Pacific. And the birth-control story was considered one of the worst things that could be said against that neighbour. It furnished the theme for innumerable editorials and the heaven-born mission of the great Yamato race and the criminality of any attempt to limit in the slightest degree its numerical increase.

That was two years ago. Now there is in Japan a growing feeling among those who think for themselves, that birth-control perhaps offers a much safer solution for the problem of Japan's growing congestion than the policy of an unlimited increase of population and the seizure of someone else's territory to support it. This of course is a "dangerous thought," for does it not cut the ground entirely away from the argument of the "necessity for expansion to accommodate Japan's excess of numbers"? The advocates of the limitation of numbers have been allowed little opportunity, therefore, to disseminate their doctrine among the people.

Into this troubled arena of Japanese pros and cons comes a little woman from New York who believes that a woman should have the right to say when she shall undertake the dangers and the responsibilities of childbirth. The Japanese Consul in San Francisco refuses to give the passport of this little woman who threatens the whole power of the Imperial Government. But she comes anyway and the Japanese authorities have a spasm. It is announced that she will not be allowed to land. "Who is she?" ask the people. It is announced that she will be allowed to land but not to speak. "What does she speak about?" ask the people. It is announced that she will be allowed to speak to audiences of not more than one hundred persons. "What is it that is so interesting that a few must hear?" ask the people.

And the people have been doing more than ask. They have been zetting answers to their questions. Books on population and birth-control have jumped to the head of the list at the libraries. The newspapers are full of the discussion of the question. Every new announcement of the authorities is met by a flood of editorial comment. The doctrine of birth-control in all its phases has been spread to the uttermost corners of the Empire. Bureaucracy makes a last effort. It decides that Mrs. Sanger may land but that she shall not be allowed to speak. Mrs. Sanger quietly thanks the Imperial Japanese Government both for allowing her to land and for making it entirely unnecessary for her to speak. It has already carried her message far beyond the range of her feeble voice.

Universal suffrage and birth-control are for the Japanese largely theoretical questions. "Sentimental questions" they call them. They do not affect the immediate welfare of the individual. But there is in Japan a condition which does very greatly affect the welfare of the individual. Economically Japan is in a serious straits. She is the only country which has not been liquidated since the war. She is still trying to do business on wartime prices. The scale of prices in Tokyo is not only comparatively as high as in New York and London but for many things it is actually higher. Japanese manufacturers see the merchants of other countries go elsewhere to buy. Japanese hotel managers see the travelling public pass Japan with as brief a stay as possible. The country is gradually excluding itself from the world's trade because it insists on pre-

serving the artificial prices of war days.

The reason for this is not far to seek. The Japanese Government is largely dependent for support upon big business and the farmers. The Japanese suffrage belongs only to the wealthy twenty-five percent of the population. These are the men who have benefited by wartime speculation and who would lose most in a general liquidation. Therefore, the Imperial Government, instead of devoting its energy to getting Japan onto a new and workable level of prices as soon as possible, has been exerting itself to the utmost to keep prices up for its clients, the merchants and the farmers.

Meanwhile industrial Japan suffers and tries, against fearful odds, to keep pace with the rising cost of living. In any other country such a condition would lead rather rapidly to revolution. In Japan not so fast. Socialists and socialist teachings have been severely repressed as long as possible. The masses of the Japanese people have not yet fully appreciated the connection between politics and economics. They have but a slight conception of the political method of dealing with economic problems. But the idea is growing. To-day the most popular books in Japan are books on Socialism. The most popular writers are those whose stories carry a Socialistic message. In spite of the efforts of the Japanese Cauties, perhaps partly because of them, the tide of Socialistic philosophy is rising.

And when a sufficient number of the Japanese workers learn the connection between universal suffrage and the high cost of living, then there will be more than a passive demonstration outside the Diet building when the "representatives of the people" refuse to give the workers the vote. When that time comes one of two things must happen: the Government must give in, or it must shoot down the people in the streets. One is the English way; the other is the Russian. One is bloodless evolution; the other is followed fast by bloody revolution.

The word "revolution" is frequently heard now in talking with Japanese. It is not merely referred to, as it was a few years back, for the purpose of stating that a revolution in Japan is an impossibility. Quite different now. The most common statement now is "unless the government mends its ways there will be a revolution." A man is as presumptuous to indulge in political prophecy in regard to Japan as he is in regard to China, but one may predict with some certainty that there is either going to be some very rapid political evolution in Japan during the next decade or something more striking is going to happen. In this prediction he would find himself seconded by the large majority of political observers in the country itself. The feeling is very general among those who are neither attached to the bureaucracy nor numbered with the "proletariat." It is this conviction that gives rise to the state of expectancy of which one is very conscious in the country. The death of Yamagata, far from being without significance, as the bureaucracy would have us believe, has served to enhance the feeling that something is about to happen. Yamagata was the head and front of reaction in Japan. With him alive and leading the fight against liberalism, there seemed little hope for the attainment of any concrete results. With the great reactionary out of the way, both the bureaucracy and the forces of progress feel that now is the time for action.

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

Two Bills before U. S. Congress.

A Washington report of the 31st ult. states:—Two resolutions for the furtherance of Filipino independence were introduced into Congress to-day, that in the Senate by Senator King, while Representative Moore put a similar measure into the House.

Both request the President to negotiate with the governments having interests in the Pacific to conclude a treaty whereby they shall agree to guarantee the independence of the Islands.

The House bill states that a stable government has been established founded on principles of liberty and popular franchise, while the Senate measure provides the transfer of American jurisdiction to a Filipino government as an independent state.

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CHURCH BELIEF.

"Would Possibly Result in Secessions."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied to the petition in which nine diocesan Bishops and a number of laymen asked him to appoint a Commission:—

"To try to find a basis of doctrinal agreement on matters which are the subject of controversy between different sections of the Church of England." "I do not see my way to doing exactly what your letter asks," he says. "I am profoundly conscious of the truth of your contention as to the confusion, the harmfulness, and the probable needlessness of a great deal of present-day controversy within the Church. I believe accordingly that endeavours may usefully be made to obtain, by conferences, a basis of doctrinal agreement."

DIFFICULTY OVER PROCEDURE.

"My difficulty arises when you go on to advocate the procedure. You ask me to appoint a Commission consisting, in large proportion, of comparatively young men 'thoroughly representative of all those parties in the Church, however extreme, in whatever direction, which are willing to seek a basis of agreement' in order that, with a view to 'securing a genuine unity of belief,' they may draw up 'an unambiguous statement of the doctrines of the Church of England to which they could give general adherence'; this statement 'to be regarded as an expression of the Church's official teaching.'"

CLEARER INDICATION WANTED.

"If it were laid upon me to appoint, with such instruction or reference, a Commission to be 'solemnly commended by authority to the prayers of the Church' for a task which, in your judgment, would certainly occupy several years, I honestly confess that I do not know to what body of picked men, a large proportion of them under 45 years of age, I could properly assign it, or what character or authority would belong to such 'expression of the Church's official teaching' when ultimately produced."

I should like to have a clearer indication of the sort of questions— theological, ecclesiastical or practical, to which you think such a Commission might find useful answer, and in what sort of shape you suggest that such answer should be formulated.

ENCOURAGED TO PERSEVERE.

"With my whole heart do I desire and pray for a closer fellowship in thought and prayer and action among the different sections of our Church. I do most warmly encourage you to persevere in your endeavour, perhaps restating the proposal, if you see your way thereto, in rather different terms. You will find me more than ready to welcome for consideration what you may put before me."

The Primate concludes that "as things now are, the endeavour to find a basis . . . has its element of peril," but he expresses an earnest prayer that the plan propounded "may be so developed as to prove helpful in a time of many perplexities, frequent anxieties, but above all of abounding opportunity and goodwill."

LESSONS FROM APOCRYPHA.

Lay Vote in Favour of Reading in Church.

"I have read lessons morning and evening for over 22 years, and nothing will induce me to read a lesson from the Apocrypha," declared Sir Edward Clarke during a discussion on the proposed new tables of lessons, at a meeting of the House of Laity of the National Assembly of the Church of England.

The suggested revisions include what is termed a "Harmony of the Gospels," and an extended use of the Apocrypha. Since 1824, proceeded Sir Edward, the Bible Society had issued millions of Bibles in all languages, and in not one of them had a single line from the Apocrypha been allowed to appear. ("Shame!" and cheers.) Shame upon whom? asked Sir Edward, upon the Christian men who desired to keep their Bible pure?

The introduction of these lessons would inevitably cause friction in almost every parish of the country.

NEED NEVER BE READ. The Apocrypha, said Mr. G. A. Bryson, was a part of the Bible. The Bible Society never had authority from the Church for their decision in 1824 to publish the Bible without the Apocrypha. The present lectionary contained 40 lessons from the Apocrypha, and the Apocryphal lessons proposed were all alternative choices, so that they never need be read.

Miss Tristram thought that as for most people the Sunday reading of the lesson was the only bit of the Bible they got in the week, only the very best in the Bible should be given.

There was no Divine authority for the Apocrypha, declared Mr. H. H. Hall.

IN LUTHER'S BIBLE. Lord Phillimore said that Sir Edward Clarke and those who spoke with him were not up to date, and did not remember old things. The Apocrypha was in the Bible of Luther, and what was true of Luther, and all Germany was true of the Swedish Church. If they were not to have lessons from a book which they could not place in the hands of young people there were many stories in the Bible which they would not care for their young people to read.

Sir Edward Clarke's motion to exclude the extended use of the Apocrypha was rejected amid applause by 102 to 60 votes.

TRANS-SIBERIAN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Trans-Siberian telegraph service has been opened. A service message from Europe was received in twenty minutes and a regular commercial message to Europe from Tientsin took one hour and twenty minutes.

POLICE LINGUISTS.

Councillor Grist, a member of the Birmingham Watch Committee, asked whether it would not be an advantage if shorthand was made a compulsory subject in instruction of police constables. The Chief Constable did not think he could force all to learn shorthand. Many of the men could write it. There were men in the force, he said, who spoke three languages.

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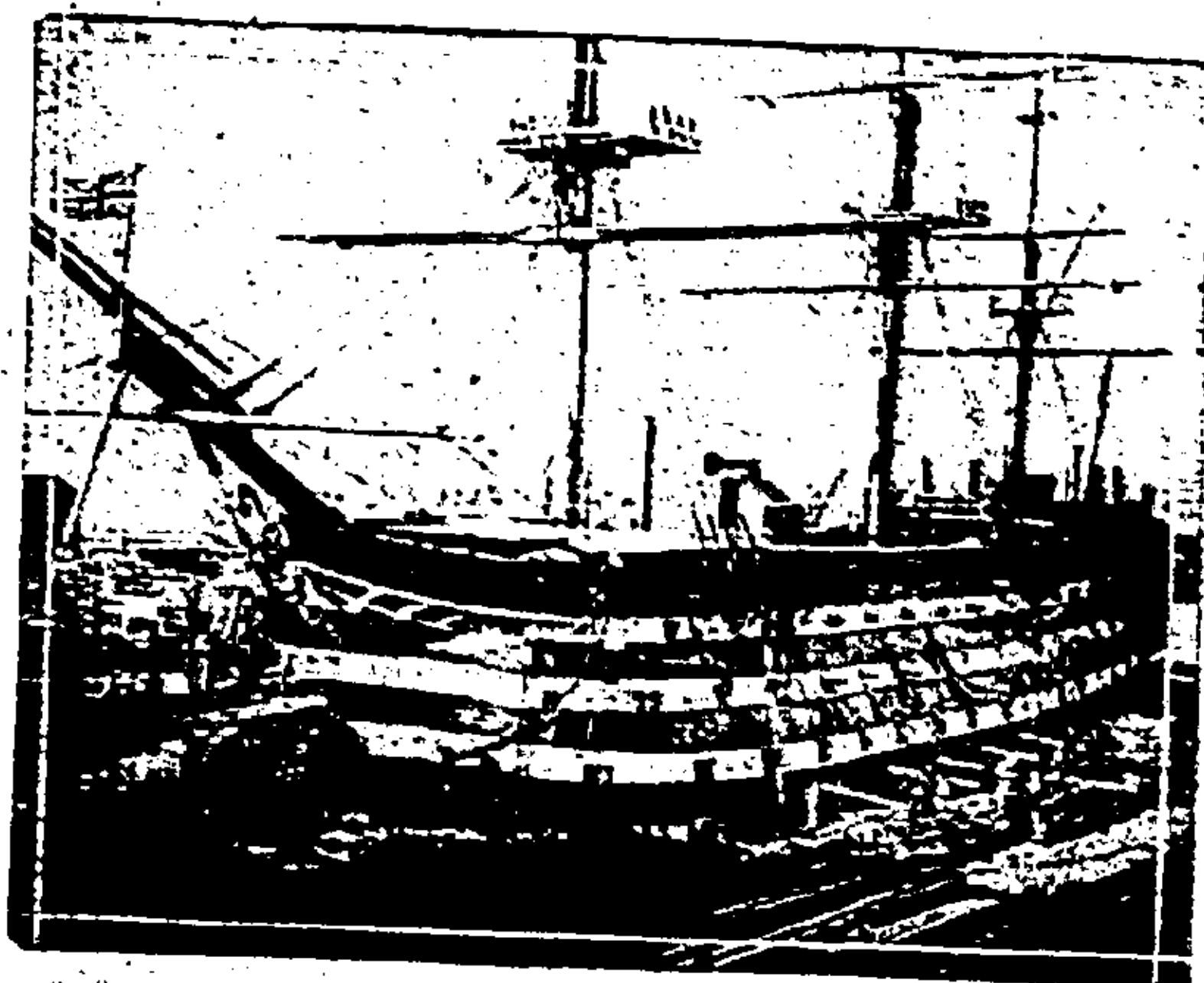
CAMERA NEWS



Lady Diana Manners (Lady Duff-Cooper), as "Lady Beatrice Fair" being introduced to King Charles II, in the colour film, "The Glorious Adventure."



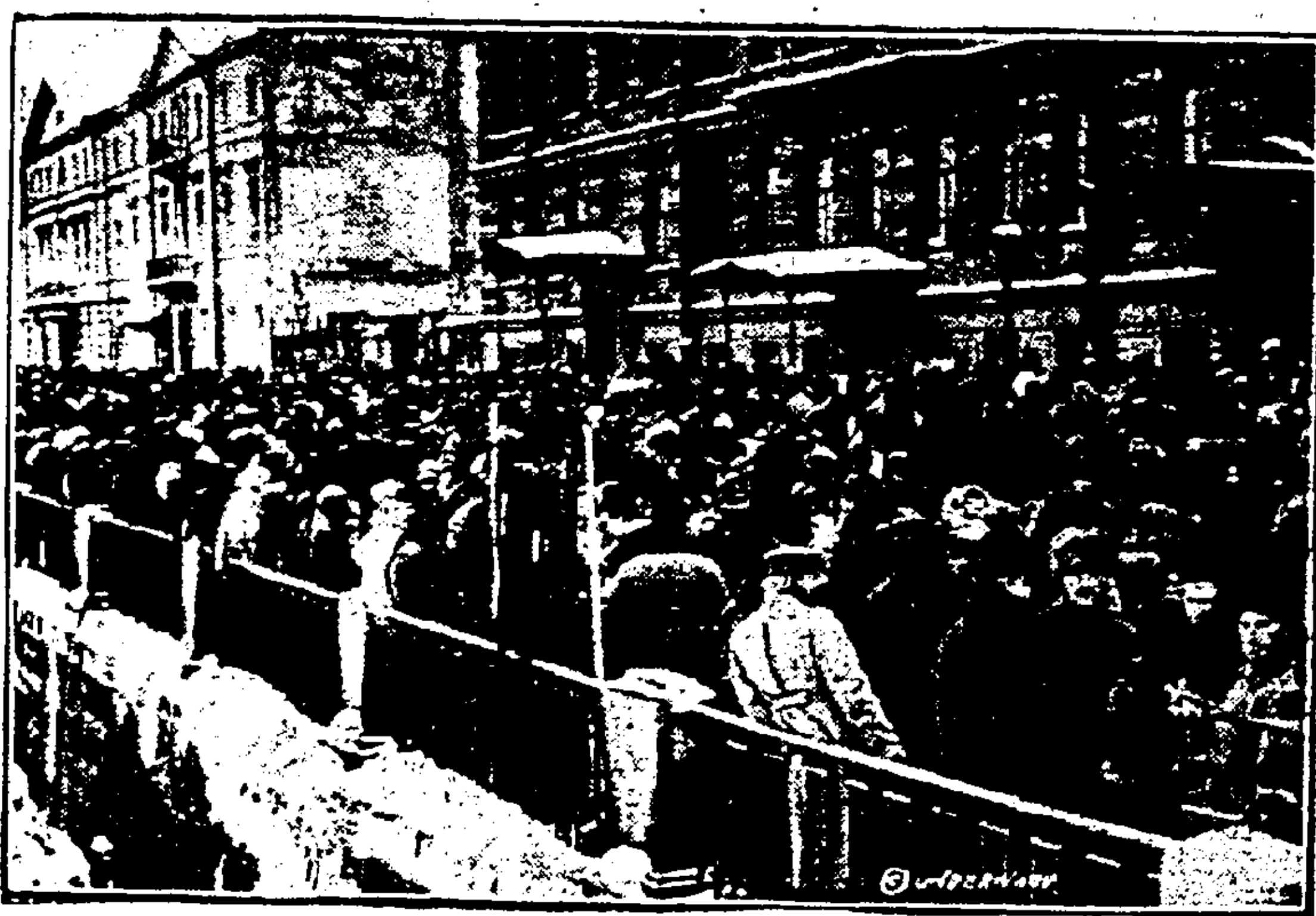
Madame Sakharoff is the dancing sensation of Europe. She's the daughter of Admiral Von Tirpitz who was himself somewhat of a sensation as Germany's submarine chief in the World War.



Nelson's gallant old battleship "Victory," going into dry dock at Portsmouth for examination.



Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to the south pole region is being continued, on the death of the famous explorer, by Commander Frack Wild, above.



Conditions in Russia have caused residents to revert to the primitive method of trade by barter. Above is a typical crowd in a Petrograd street.

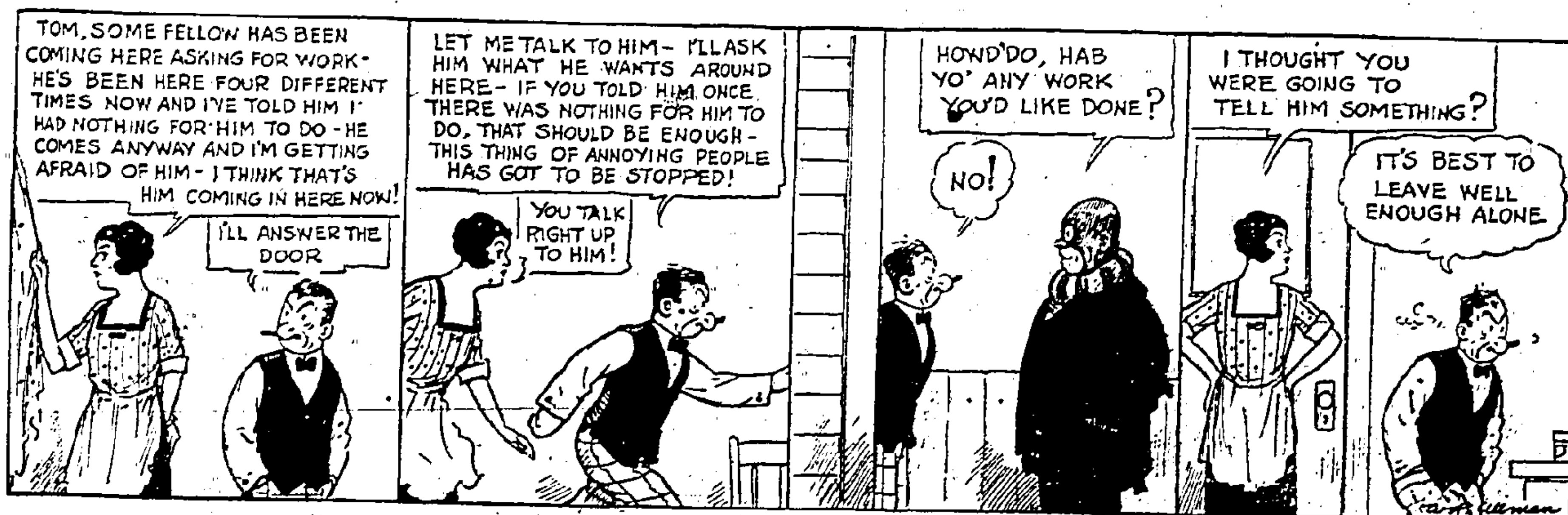


Prohibition enforcement officers recently seized a shipment of coconuts at Jacksonville. The shells were filled with 100-proof corn liquor. As you see in the photo, the contents of one coconut almost fill a tumbler.

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Empress of Asia	May 15	June 3	Empress of France	June 13	June 20
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 3	Empress of France	July 11	July 18
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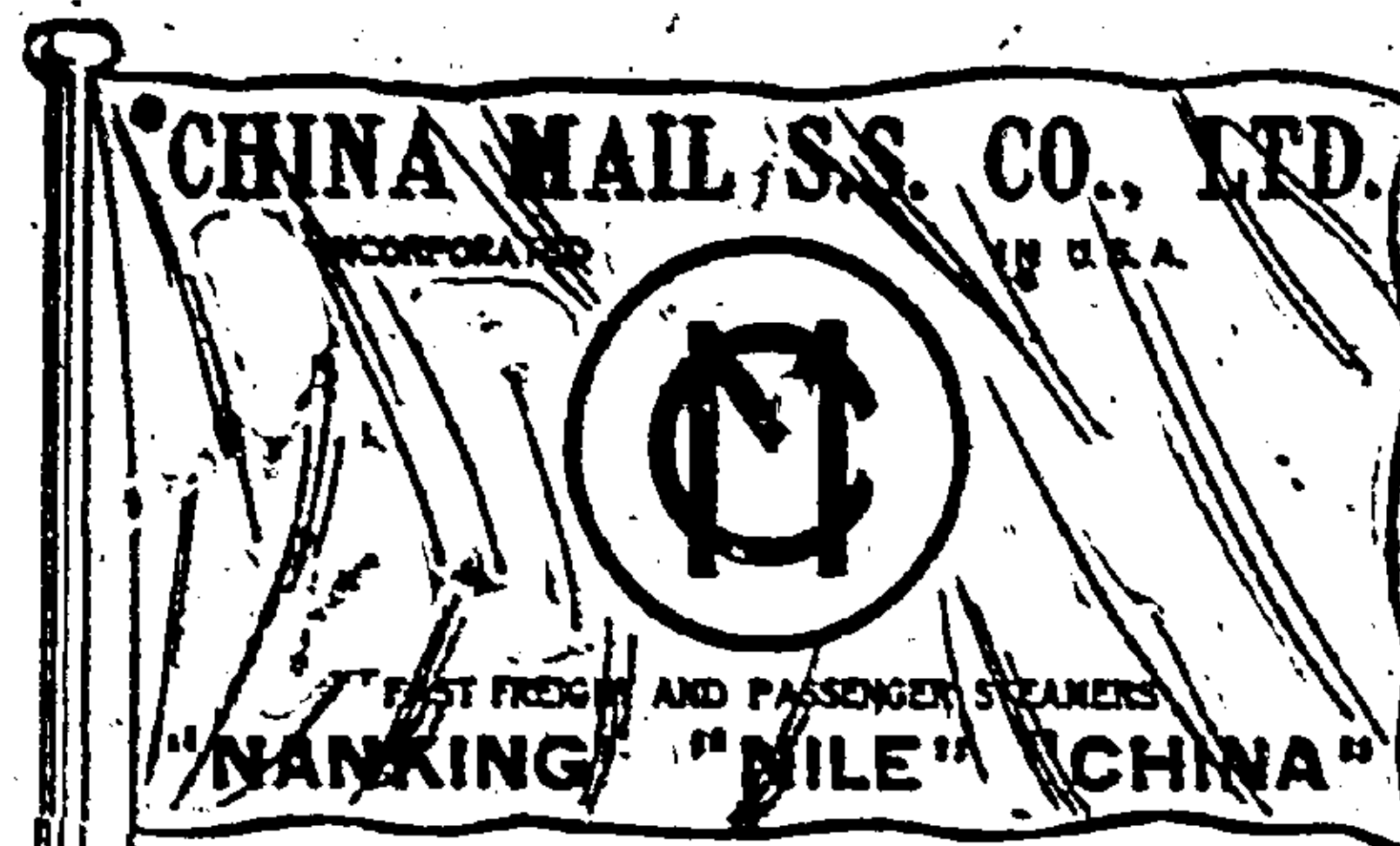
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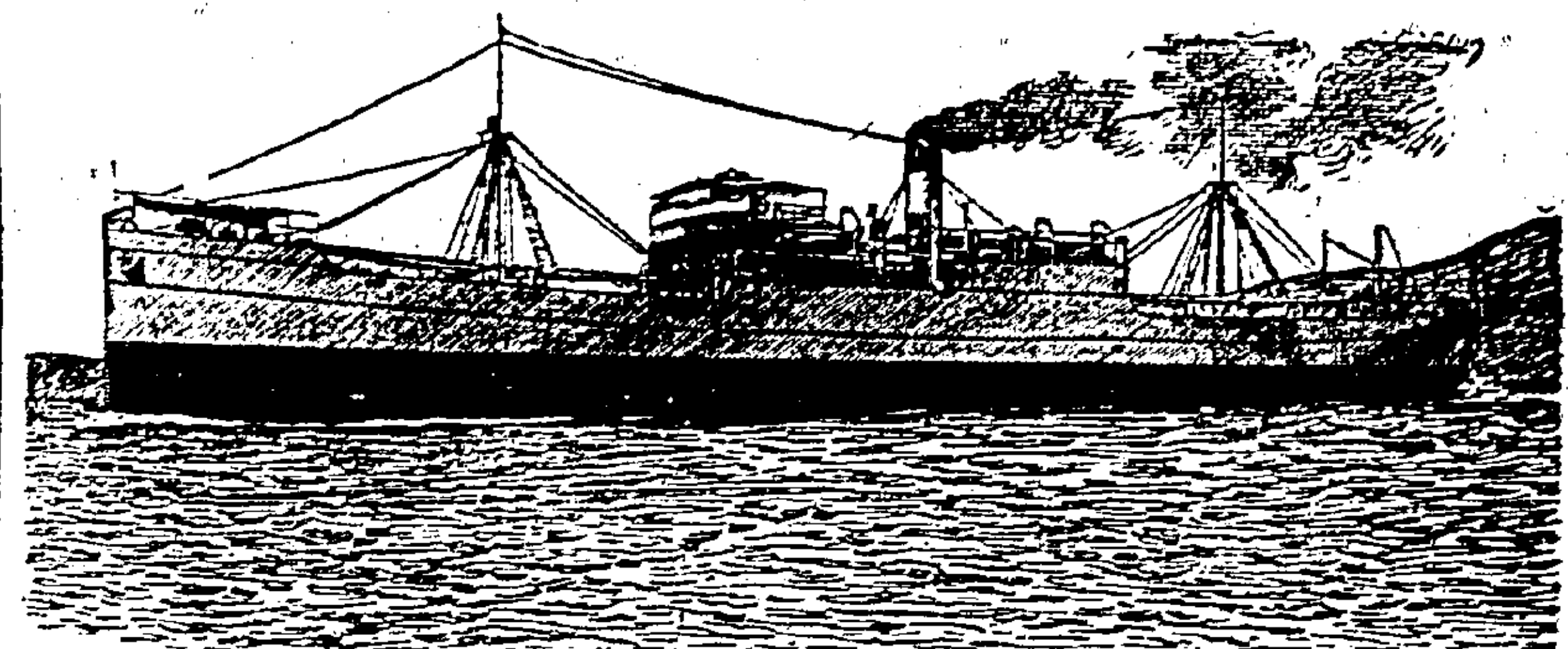
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MEXICO'S OIL.

Mexico has 235 producing oil-wells with a daily capacity of 5,905,453 barrels. More than 575,000,000 barrels of oil were produced in Mexico in the year 1921.

ING CONVENTION.

Among the important papers to be read at the Spring Convention of the Chinese and American Association of Engineers are the following:—Mr. Tse Tsao-Ki will present the subject of Engineering Projects and Development of Canton and Vicinity. At this time, when not only the actual accomplishment of Canton along the lines of improvement are coming to the attention of the public, but also their future projects are even on a larger scale, the Society is unusually fortunate in hearing from Mr. Tse, who is in the closest possible touch with this work. Along this same line of development Captain Von Heidenstam will present a paper on the Development of the Port of Shanghai. Residents of Shanghai appreciate fully the great service that is being done by this development, but as the proposals are taking concrete form, few subjects could be more timely than the actual presentation of the growth of this port, and plans for its even larger usefulness. Mining Laws will be presented by Mr. Terrill, who is a mining expert. Concrete suggestions as to the modifications of mining laws, so as to encourage this most important line of Chinese development, are to be expected from this speaker. Standardization in China is, as yet, only being started. Mr. Douy comes quite recently from the Bureau of Standards of the United States and has consented to speak on material standardizations. The attitude towards electrical engineering has been entirely reversed in the last few years so that now in place of more or less opposition to change of old methods of lighting, even many country villages are calling for electric power. Mr. Clark has handled electrical machinery for China for several years in America, and comes to the Convention after being in China for a sufficient length of time to become acquainted with the actual problems met in this country. His subject will be Power Plants and Industrial Development. As a review, the general engineering situation and the address expected by the President of the Society cover the Engineering advances made during the year 1921. Aside from these subjects, the members of the Convention will have opportunity to meet many of the well-known Engineers and Industrial leaders who are gathering for the Convention. Under the leadership of Mr. F. R. Sites, Chief Engineer of the United States Steel Products Company, the Convention is being planned on a scale which will give considerable interest to engineering work in this country. The meetings, which come on April 4 and 5, are open to all who may be interested in the subjects under discussion.

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NOVARA	6,900	12th Apr.	M's, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	26th Apr.	M's, London & Antwerp

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ARAFURA | 6,000 | 12th April. | Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Cebu, Sandakan, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

PLASSY	7,400	11 Apr. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'ham
COLABA	—	12 Apr. noon	Amoy only.
JANUS	—	12 Apr. 4 p.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	16th April.
M.V. "OLENGARRY"	27th April.
S.S. "OLENIFFER"	6th May.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	23rd May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. GLENARIFFE	13th Apr.	GENOA, LONDON, EDAM, H'BURG.
GLENOGLE	6th May.	GENOA, LONDON, A'WERT, H'BURG.
GLENAPP	15th May.	GENOA, LONDON, EDAM, H'BURG.
S.S. CARNARVONSHIRE	18th June.	LONDON, HULL, EDAM, H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java	7th Apr.	15th Apr.	Java
Tjipanas	Java	11th Apr.	16th Apr.	Saigon
Tjitaroem	Java	12th Apr.	—	—
Tjikembang	Shanghai	14th Apr.	17th Apr.	Batavia direct
Tjimanock	Java	21st Apr.	26th Apr.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap	Java, M's	14th Apr.	16th Apr.	V'wer direct
Bintang	Vancouver	30th Apr.	3rd May.	Java

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.

(For Manila, Kobe & Yokohama)

SUWA MARU	Thursday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
(To be transhipped at Kobe into SHIZUOKA MARU.)	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.	
ATSUTA MARU	Thursday, 13th Apr.
KASHIMA MARU	Friday, 23rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.	
DAKAR MARU	Friday, 14th April.
LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLES.	
TOYOHASHI MARU	Second half of April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.	
NIKKO MARU	Tuesday, 18th April at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Tuesday, 16th May at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU... Friday, 14th April.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU... Beginning of June.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU... Tuesday, 11th April.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU... Friday, 21st April.

YAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU... Friday, 14th April at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKODATE MARU... Wednesday, 12th April.

YOKOHAMA MARU... Friday, 14th April at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" Sailing on or about 17th April.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 20th April.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing early in May.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 5th May.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing end of May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing about the end of April.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
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This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
OUTWARDS.**HOMEWARDS.**

City of Calcutta 1st May. M's, L'don, Dunkirk & Antwerp.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 12th Apr. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoikow Takang		Thurs. 13th Apr. at 8 a.m.
TIENHSIN	Cheongshing	Fri. 14th Apr. at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 14th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Sat. 15th Apr. at noon.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Tues. 18th Apr. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta.	Kumsang	Thurs. 20th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoikow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENHSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Kumsang" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 20th April, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE-MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
TIENHSIN	Kueichow	11th Apr. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kfangso	11th .. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Liangchow	12th .. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Klungchow	13th .. at noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Suiyang	14th .. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Soochow	16th .. at d'light.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthops. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

or Freight or Passage apply to

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Maiching	J. S. Thomson	12th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.**NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.**

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 19th Apr.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 17th Apr.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2306.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

KOBE HARBOUR EXPANSION.

Kobe will celebrate the completion of the first harbour expansion plans with an elaborate programme early in April. It was 15 years ago that the Department of Finance of Tokyo, which controls the harbour affairs in Japan, started the first harbour improvement work in Kobe. About 35,000 tons of land were reclaimed along the foreshore of the port, upon which 16 large warehouses, occupying approximately 12,000 square feet, were built. These warehouses are chiefly for the use of the foreign trade. Thirteen berths for the mooring of the ocean-going vessels were constructed along the new Customs quay. More than Y.15,000,000 was spent and the harbour is believed by the local authorities to be the best equipped in the Far East.

CONCRETE SHIPS.

Concrete ships are now regarded as failures in most countries, but in Germany they still retain a measure of popularity. A prominent German engineering expert has recently been endeavouring to determine the conditions under which craft of this description can compete most favourably with steel vessels. By a series of careful calculations he worked out the comparative weights per ton d.w. of steel and concrete ocean-going ships (and river barges of similar size) without machinery, but he found a wide variance in the resultant tables. They showed that the larger the concrete ship, the more does its weight as compared with its cargo carrying capacity diminish until 4,000 d.w. tons are reached, after which it increases again. In the case of iron ships, the proportion decreases steadily as the size of the vessel increases. The conclusion arrived at was that ocean-going concrete craft of 3,500 tons were the most efficient as compared with steel ships, with 300 tons as the corresponding figure for river barges.

LARGEST YACHT.

There has been launched at Messrs. Camper and Nicholson's yard, one of the most interesting yachts that have yet been constructed in Great Britain, and the largest vessel of its type owned by a British yachtsman. It has been built to the order of the Earl of Dunraven, is 169 ft. in length, with a beam of 27 ft. and a draft of over 9 ft., the speed being between 13½ and 14 knots. It is a full-powered craft and is provided with two 450 h.p. Vickers Petters semi-Diesel engines, which are interesting in several respects. In the first place they have six cylinders, whereas most large hot-bulb motors are of the four-cylinder type, and they are the highest-powered engines of this class which have yet been constructed in England. The direct reversing system is employed, compressed air being utilized, and for full output they run at 250 r.p.m. They have a fuel consumption of about half a pint per b.h.p. hour and run on gas oil, the price of which at Home is now 5½d. per gallon. It need hardly be said that the cruising radius of this yacht will be much larger than that of a corresponding steamer. Electricity is to be used throughout for all purposes, and this involved the installation of a large auxiliary plant in the engine-room, which is arranged at the after end of the yacht. The main generator is driven by a 45 h.p. three-cylinder paraffin engine, and an unusual arrangement is employed to avoid the necessity of running this generating set when at sea. A dynamo is located between the two tailshafts and driven by belt from one of them, so that when the yacht is under way all the electric power required can be obtained from this machine. The remaining engine-room auxiliaries are driven electrically, and in addition to the main compressor providing air for starting the propelling engines, there is an auxiliary compressor driven by a paraffin engine which is also coupled to a third dynamo. A large storage battery is located at the forward end of the engine room, and one of the uses to which electric power is put is to heat the special electric starting plugs on the main engine. This is a new device which has recently been brought out, and eliminates the old form of starting lamp, which has hitherto been adopted with most semi-Diesel motors. The new yacht is furnished with a large funnel, in which a silencer will be fitted, and, in addition, the main propelling engines have separate silencers, as it is essential to reduce the noise on a boat of this class so far as possible.

